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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1882.

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CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION, 1882.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

GENTLEMEN,

At the request of a large and influential body of Members of the Senate, I venture to offer myself as a Candidate for the seat about to become vacant by the retirement of the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, after more than five and twenty years of distinguished and disinterested service.

The Principles which I hope may justify me in thus soliciting your confidence are those which have guided that long succession of eminent men whom the University, during so many years, has contributed to the House of Commons. To maintain those Institutions, which, by their happy combination, have established among us both Freedom and Order; to uphold the authority of the Law; and to preserve that Union of Church and State, which has been the source of untold blessings to the Nation;—these, I believe, are objects dear at all times to most Englishmen, and not least so when, as at present, they are impugned by many who seek to influence Public Opinion.

A particular interest at present attaches to those movements of opinion which concern our Universities and Colleges. To me it appears a consideration of the highest importance, while developing the influence and usefulness, to preserve the independence and endowments of those ancient foundations.

A Question involving issues probably more momentous than those of any purely Political Controversy has been raised by the working of the Acts which affect Elementary Education. Convinced, as I am, of the imperative duty of securing for our people really Religious Training, it has been, and will continue to be, my endeavour to maintain and encourage the Voluntary System, which offers to all this inestimable benefit.

During the last two years, Ireland has, in the interests of Democratic agitation been handed over a prey to anarchic violence. The outrages which have blackened this the latest page of our History, may now, we will hope, be checked by the Act for the Repression of Crime, which I had the happiness of supporting during the late Session, when, introduced, too tardily, after the atrocious murder of a most estimable and patriotic Minister, the late Lord Frederick Cavendish.

The aspect of affairs abroad is critical and embarrassing. The vigorous and successful action at last taken by the Government in Egypt, while it calls for approval as a demonstration in favour of that National Policy so loudly denounced by the Radical Party when out of power, has not yet arrived at the solution of an extremely complicated and perilous difficulty. Should I have the honour of being elected your Representative, I shall strive to contribute to the achievement of such results as shall serve the permanent interests not of any Political Party, but of England and of Egypt.

The most recent proposals of Her Majesty's Government have been aimed at effecting very extensive alterations in the Procedure of the House of Commons. While anxious to assist in framing such new Rules as may curb License and Disorder, I have steadfastly opposed, and with your favour will continue to oppose, any attempt to suppress legitimate Freedom of Debate.

The position of the Church of England must always be the special care of those who have the honour to represent the Universities. If that honour should be mine, I can assure you of my determination not only to defend her ancient Rights and Privileges, but also to uphold her claims to Fairplay in the numerous and vexatious controversies which affect her welfare.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
Your very faithful Servant,
HENRY CECIL RAIKES.

United University Club, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, S.W., 10th Nov., 1882.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ELECTION, 1882.

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Members of the Senate who have not yet received the Circulars that have already been sent them by the Right Hon. H. CECIL RAIKES'S COMMITTEE, are requested to COMMUNICATE their present POSTAL ADDRESS to the Committee Rooms as under, when further Copies will at once be forwarded.

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There will be a MEETING of CHURCHMEN on THURSDAY, November 16th, at three o'clock, at 20, ARLINGTON-STREET, W., to consider the best form of Memorial to Dr. Pusey. The Marquis of SALISBURY, K.G., Chancellor of the University of Oxford, will preside.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Lord Bishop of Ely, Earl of Carnarvon, the Dean of St. Paul's, Earl Beauchamp, Canon Liddon, Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., M.P., Right Hon. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Archdeacon Denison, and others have promised to attend.

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LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening at 7.40, THE ROMANY RYE. At 7, AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 7.30, DONE ON BOTH SIDES. At 8.15, LITTLE ROBIN HOOD.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PROMISE OF MAY. At 8, A FAIR ENCOUNTER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, FUN ON THE BRISTOL.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening at 8, MONEY.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 8, ON CONDITION. At 9.20, AMERICAN BOOT DANCE. At 9.45, SOMETHING NEW.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, RIP VAN WINKLE. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, THE MERRY WAR. To conclude with THE SILVER CITY OF ATALANTA.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, BETSY. Preceded by, at 8, BRAVE HEARTS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.20, WAITING CONSENT. At 8, GIRLS AND BOYS. Conclude with Mr. GUFFIN'S ELOPEMENT.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, a 8, MOCK TURTLES.

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GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS BELTS, & BATTERIES.

THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PEREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulver-"macher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected, "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, THE RULING PASSION.

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Monday—Great National Poultry and Pigeon Show. Tuesday—Drama, HEART'S DELIGHT, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin. Wednesday—Dr. Zerffi, Lecture on SOLON AND LYKURGAS. Thursday—Comedy, NEW MEN AND OLD ACRES. (Mr. Macklin's benefit). Saturday—Saturday Concert. Presentation of prizes to London Rifle Brigade by Lady Mayoress. Visit of Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in State. Organ Recital by Mr. W. P. Best.

DAILY.—Orchestral Concert, (Conductor, Mr. A Manns). Dr. Lynn's Marvels. Jennion's Marionette, Gonzo, Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Organ, (Mr. A. J. Ayre). Military Band, (Bandmaster, Mr. H. Sibold). Skating Rink, &c., &c.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Session of the French Chambers was opened on Thursday. The passage of the Ministerial declaration relating to foreign affairs says :—

"Abroad you desired that peace should be maintained. We may say without temerity that nothing appears likely to disturb it. Our relations with the Great Powers are being consolidated by the loyal practice of reciprocal duties. The simultaneous appointment of Ambassadors in Paris and Rome is evidence of the mutual friendly dispositions of France and Italy. Complications which arose in Egypt before our accession to office have since led to a British military occupation of that country. An occurrence so new to European politics raises questions which specially affect us. The Cabinet of St. James spontaneously broached them to us a few days ago, and we are studying the propositions it has made to us. As soon as the negotiations—which are being carried on with friendly courtesy—have reached a conclusion we shall make known to you the results, whatever they may be. We do not conceal from you that the source of our influence abroad is here; that it rests with you. According to the character you may impress upon our internal policy will the action of France abroad prove fruitful or barren of results."

The declaration expresses a firm resolution to maintain public order, and to repress calmly and without weakness any attempts at disturbance. It asks Parliament to set aside for the present questions capable of preventing harmony in public opinion, and the formation of a Government majority. The Government ask the Chamber to discuss the Budget before everything, and afterwards a Bill dealing with habitual criminals; and in connection with this subject the declaration points to the urgency of removing all malefactors from French territory, and of relegating them to the colonies. It mentions several other measures which will be brought forward, among them being Bills dealing with the organisation of the judicial tribunals, definitively regulating the order in which the great public works are to be executed, completing the reconstitution of the land and sea forces, definitively organising the judicial and financial administrations in Tunis, favouring the extension of colonisation in Algeria, and assuring the development of France's colonial empire. The declaration expresses a hope that the Chamber will acknowledge that, considering the difficulties of the situation, foreign affairs have been conducted with prudence and vigilance, and with deep concern for the dignity of France. It adds :—

"At home the Ministry have endeavoured to tranquillise the public mind and spread among the people ideas of conciliation and appeasement, and at the same time secure respect for public order. You, equally with ourselves, will repudiate all compromising solidarity, and will not permit anonymous and unknown persons or real malefactors to abuse to the extent of criminality the latitude allowed by the law to preach doctrines of sedition and menace, and to intimidate peaceable citizens, thereby paralysing industry and striving to bring the Republic into disrepute in order to effect its ruin. With this view, the Cabinet relies upon the support of Parliament. It does not wish for uncertain and accidental majorities, as it believes that a majority exists which is resolved to give the Republic a strong and durable Government, which shall vigorously exact absolute respect for the law. On these conditions the Ministers are ready to continue their task, and if they obtain your confidence they will spare no effort to justify it."

An extraordinary rumour was circulated on the Paris boulevards on Thursday. *Le Soir* thus gives it :—"This forenoon Prince Polignac's son, a young man of twenty-five, set fire with petroleum to his father's chambers in the Rue de Miromesnil. In a few moments the flames invaded the whole suite, and the whole house would have been burned but for the prompt arrival of the fire brigade. Two pumps were at once set in action, and after an hour's hard work the fire was mastered. The Prince had asked his father for money, which was refused. Hence the act of vengeance. He has been interrogated by the Commissary of the Quartier de l'Europe, who has arrested him."

ITALY.—On the 25th ult. General Garibaldi's will, contained in an envelope closed with five seals, bearing the motto in English, "Overcome evil by good," was opened in the presence of his widow and a number of friends. The provisions referred exclusively to the destination of his property, with the exception of the paragraph prescribing cremation, which read as follows :—

"My body shall be cremated with wood of Caprera on the spot I have marked with an iron bar, and a pinch (*pizzico*) of ashes shall be enclosed in an urn of granite and placed in the tomb of my children, beneath the acacia tree existing there. My corpse shall be dressed in the red shirt—the head on the bier or bed of iron—placed against the wall towards the north—with the face uncovered—the feet towards the iron bar—the foot of the bier secured with bands of iron—the head likewise. Neither to the syndic nor any one else shall my death be made known until the cremation is finished."

The Pope has issued an Encyclical, which was read in all the churches of the Roman Catholic province of Westminster on Sunday, on the occasion of the seventh centenary of the birth of St. Francis of Assisi; and in the course of a review of the Saint's career his Holiness takes the opportunity of contrasting the social condition of the nineteenth with that of the twelfth century. "The period (the twelfth century) is," says his Holiness :—

"Sufficiently well known with its character of mingled virtues and vices. The Catholic faith was deeply rooted in men's souls, and it was a glorious sight to see multitudes inflamed by piety set forth to Palestine resolved to conquer or to die. Nevertheless, licentiousness had greatly impaired popular morality, and nothing was more needed by men than a return to Christian sentiments. All power was centred in a few, and had for the most part become an instrument of oppression to the wretched and despised masses; and even those who ought by their profession to have been an example to others had not avoided the contagion of the prevalent vices. The extinction of charity everywhere was followed by moral diseases manifold and deadly—envy, jealousy, hatred; and minds were so divided and hostile, that on the slightest pretext neighbouring cities waged war among themselves and fellow-citizens armed themselves against one another."

Picturing Francis of Assisi as a reformer specially called to wage war against the then prevailing vices of society, the Sovereign Pontiff portrays him as "amid the effeminacy and fastidiousness of the times" going about "roughly clad, begging his bread from door to door, and not only enduring what is generally deemed most hard to bear—the senseless ridicule of the crowd—but even welcoming it with a wondrous readiness and joy." His twelve companions are described, "Poor, ignorant, unrefined, they mingled with the people; in the highways and in the public squares, with no preparation of place or pomp of rhetoric, they set themselves to exhort men to despise earthly things and to think of the time to come." At the close of the biographical review his Holiness alludes to the condition of society in the present century. He says :—

"It is manifest that from this one man a host of benefits has accrued to both the Christian and the Civil Commonwealth. But, inasmuch as his spirit, so thoroughly and so pre-eminently Christian, is wondrously suited to all times and places, no one can doubt that the Franciscan institutions will be of the greatest benefit in this our age. All the more so because the character of our times for divers reasons appears to approach the character of those days. Just as in the twelfth century, so nowadays hath divine charity grown not a little cold, and great is the derangement of Christian duties, partly through ignorance, partly through negligence. The greater part of men pass their lives in a like frame of mind, and with like desires, seeking for the comfort of life and eagerly pursuing pleasure. Revelling in luxury, they are extravagant of their own goods and greedy after their neighbours'. They extol the name of the fraternity of mankind; yet they talk more fraternally than they act. They are borne on by self-love, and genuine charity towards their weaker and their poorer brethren is every day growing rarer. In those early days the manifold heresy of the Albigenses, while stirring up revolts against the Church's power, had at the same time introduced confusion into the State, and paved the way for a kind of Socialism. And nowadays, too, the votaries and propagators of Nationalism have increased, persistently denying, as they do, the duty of subjection to the Church, and little by little advancing still further with logical consistency until they do not spare even the civil power. They encourage violence and sedition among the people, provoke agrarian disturbances, flatter the appetites of the lower classes, and weaken the very foundations of domestic and public order."

To remedy this condition of things, the Sovereign Pontiff recommends the spread of the Franciscan institutions among the laity of the Church, and argues that thereby "the lawless greed for temporal things would be weakened, nor would men weary of subjugating their cupidity by means of virtue which to most appears a great and odious burden. As regards the question that so much occupies politicians, the relations between rich and poor would be most satisfactorily arranged, because the conviction would be established that poverty was not without its dignity; that the rich man is bound to be merciful and generous, the poor man to be content with his lot and his industry; that as neither is born for these perishable goods, the one must win heaven by patience, the other by liberality." In concluding the Encyclical his Holiness makes special reference to the Italians, and the social and political benefits which would accrue to Italy by the spread of Franciscan ideas.

AUSTRIA.—A Reuter's telegram from Pesth states that on the special subjects to which Count Kalnoky referred in Thursday's sittings of the Finance Committee of the Austrian Delegation, he gave the following explanations :—

"The general relations of Austria-Hungary with the Prince of Montenegro were perfectly satisfactory. The Government had no ground for supposing that any foreign Government gave secret support to the Montenegrin people. Several of the Herzegovinian refugees had, on the proclamation of the amnesty, returned from Montenegro, and it was to be hoped that the remainder would also go back to their homes. The attitude of Servia during the last crisis was perfectly loyal, and it was certain that King Milan adhered to his resolve to follow out the policy he had previously adopted towards Austria. With the help of the Servian and Bulgarian Governments some of the Bosnian insurrectionary bands had been dispersed. On no side was Montenegro a cause of danger to Austria. The Minister further stated that the complete execution of the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty respecting the Danube fortresses was highly desirable; but in any case the present state of things in no way endangered navigation. The Danube question would, he expected, be soon satisfactorily settled on the basis of M. Barrère's proposals. As regarded the Iron Gates, he hoped that an understanding would be arrived at during the winter months between all the parties concerned. The questions of the prolongation of the powers of the European Danube Commission and of the river police between Galatz and the Iron Gates would probably be soon settled. The negotiations with Turkey regarding the connection of the railway systems had now been resumed, and would, he hoped, be brought to a satisfactory conclusion during the present year. The Egyptian complications had not caused any change in the international position of the Suez Canal. The Government would gladly take steps for the appointment of a Commission to consider the best means of promoting commerce generally and removing the impediments which at present prevented its proper development. Finally, Count Kalnoky gave his assent to a resolution drawn up by Dr. Suess expressly demanding the prosecution of the necessary works at the Iron Gates."

The recent riots in Vienna have caused great alarm among the inhabitants. It was on Thursday resolved that all the suburban shops and houses should be closed at six o'clock, and the public-houses at eight o'clock. After four o'clock in the afternoon the whole district in which the riots occurred was surrounded by soldiers and policemen. Socialistic and anti-Semitic placards were found posted in various parts of the city and removed. Anonymous threats have also been received as to blowing up the house of one of the most unpopular of the shoe-manufacturers and of a rich sausage-maker. The Emperor has demanded and received a telegraphic report on the subject. The correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

"The most serious feature of the case is the rapidity with which the affair has grown from a merely local club grievance to the dimensions almost of a general popular insurrection. The disturbances, which arose out of the commotion made by a few hundred poor shoemakers, because their society funds, amounting to about £70, had been taken possession of—not confiscated—by the police, have been taken up by the general mob of the capital, including both sexes. There seems every reason to believe that the chief agitators connected with the Social Democrats and other sections of the revolutionary and anarchical party have been making use of the opportunity to stir up popular discontent, and that the same men were quite prepared to raise barricades in the streets of the city, and repeat the scenes of 1848. Hence there has been an undeniable scare in this city among every class and family which has any property to lose. For several months past the Vienna authorities have been expecting a Socialist outbreak, and the search for Socialists has ever since been perpetually going on. The latest of these disturbances seem to have had no connection with the Vienna working men, but were rather the beginning of a series of riots resembling those of Pressburg."

ALGERIA.—A serious accident has occurred on the railway between Bordj-Bou-Arreridj and El-Arich. A ballast train ran into a truck which had been left on the line and was thrown off the metals. Ten persons were killed and thirty-six others sustained injuries of a more or less serious nature.

EGYPT.—Telegraphing on Wednesday, the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

"The Khedive to-day received Lord Dufferin. Public attention is for the time entirely withdrawn from the subject of Arabi's trial, and is centred in the mission of the representative of the British Government. All impartial observers—that is, those who are concerned only in the welfare of Egypt and the promotion of British interests in the country—welcome his arrival with hopefulness. The difficulties of the task he has undertaken are, no doubt, immense; for he has to reconstruct a fallen edifice on ground where no solid foundation can be found upon which to build. I am in a position to state that the objects which he proposes to himself are, in the first place, to secure the welfare of Egypt in Egyptian hands; and, in the second, to exclude the predominance of any foreign influence except our own."

According to the Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News*, Lord Dufferin's arrival has caused more excitement than any event since Sir Garnet Wolseley's entry.

"There is a flutter among the railway and other boards, of which one of the highest authorities has reported to the Foreign Office that their costliness is only equalled by their inefficiency. It is rumoured that the subject of the Boards, the Debt, and the Treasury will soon receive Lord Dufferin's attention; but absolutely nothing is definitely arranged as to the order of business. The better educated natives appear, without exception, convinced that the mission will result in liberal concessions and self-rule, with severance from Turkey."

The *Times'* correspondent at Cairo makes the following statement with regard to the sickness among the British troops :—

"The entries into hospital from the time of landing at Ismailia to Oct. 25, out of a total of 25,092 officers and men, were 462 wounded and 7,038 sick. The returns of the Cairo hospitals for yesterday show that there are 832 patients, chiefly suffering from enteric fever. The list of deaths from the 3rd to the 7th inst., both inclusive, shows fifteen, of which nine died of enteric fever, two of dysentery, one of diarrhœa, and the remainder from other causes. I may mention that books and papers will be thankfully received for the use of patients in the hospitals."

All the criticisms in the English press which have reached Cairo upon the army scheme of Baker Pasha are, the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* remarks, founded upon his original plans rather than those which he has now been driven to adopt :—

"When Baker Pasha first arrived at Cairo he considered that the best guarantee for the internal and external safety of Egypt would be found in an English or Anglo-Indian contingent, permanently enrolled in the Khedive's service. Owing, however, to financial and political difficulties, he was obliged to abandon this scheme, and to adopt in its place one based upon the reorganisation of the Egyptian national forces. Baker Pasha accordingly recommended that an amnesty should be granted to all privates, non-commissioned officers, and junior officers of the late Egyptian army, and that a careful selection of the soundest materials therefrom should be made for the new army, of whom one-half of the officers shall be Englishmen, occupying the same position that English officers do in the native Indian regiments. The presence already of an Albanian element in Egypt naturally suggests the formation of a corps of mounted Albanian riflemen, their loyalty during the late events having been wholly unshaken. The enlistment of Swiss, Kurds, and others for the police of Alexandria has no connection whatever with Baker Pasha's scheme, and commenced, indeed, long before his arrival here."

THE PROBLEM OF LIVING IN NEW YORK.

In the current number of *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* is an article with the above title, the object of the writer being to indicate the difficulty there is in obtaining suitable homes at a reasonable rent in New York. After showing that it is possible for a few persons only to rent houses, he adds that there is no prospect even of desirable flats—that is, apartments of any size, convenient, light, and airy—being other than expensive in the city. "It is twelve years since the first apartment houses were built; hundreds of them of divers grades have been put up all over the town; but those capable of accommodating a small family, with an elevator, and pleasant, well-ventilated rooms, cannot be had for less than from 1,500 to 2,000 dollars. There are flats in poor quarters that rent from 600 to 800 dollars; but they usually have dark chambers, they are ill arranged, and are seldom really wholesome. As a generalisation, it may be said that reasonable apartments are not good, and that good apartments are not reasonable. The fond anticipations cherished eight or ten years ago that a nice, healthful apartment might be procured for from 500 dollars to 600 dollars annually have long been dispelled. Those who have no more than that to spend, for a home, so-called, are obliged to put up with sundry discomforts and to jeopard their health more or less by sleeping in dark, close chambers. It would seem as if economy of any kind were impracticable in this the costliest of capitals. The mere decencies of life are well-nigh beyond the reach of men dependent on salaries or ordinary incomes. The average earnings here of men even of education and taste are not, it is alleged, in excess of 1,500 dols. to 1,600 dols., and as the majority of them have families (the unwritten law of Manhattan demands that no couple, unless financially independent, shall have more than two children), they are forced into a ceaseless contest for self-sustainment. They toil through life, endure vexation, disappointment, tribulation, pain, and quit the world leaving no provision for their families, but generally in debt. Comparatively few men who can command credit die, it is said, with all their liabilities discharged. The proportion of New Yorkers of whom this is true must be larger than of other citizens, for credit here is easily got, and the cost of living is far greater than elsewhere. Although flats have proved a partial failure in solving the problem for the mass of Americans, they have been warmly welcomed by people of liberal incomes. They have become the fashion, and in a certain way are very convenient. Some of those that are very elegant bring from 2,500 dollars to 4,000 dollars, and are readily taken." The writer gives some details of a scheme for erecting houses on the co-operative principle, several persons joining to raise a structure large enough to accommodate them all, and remarks :—"Every way of living, except in a home proper, is amply furnished here. There are innumerable hotels of all grades, and countless boarding houses; there are apartments of every sort, from the finest to the shabbiest; there are rooms in private residences and over shops; rooms with meals and without meals; but there are no quiet, comfortable, attractive places for the family except at prices which the average New Yorker may not afford. Within a few years nice family hotels, as they are called, have been opened, and they are admirably kept. But, besides being very dear, they are not desirable for children. A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, may be hired there for a length of time, generally not less than a year, meals being served in the restaurant at a fixed rate, generally 15 dols. a week per person. A man and his wife may be delightfully accommodated for from 100 dols. to 200 dols. a week; but with an income to justify such expenditure, they could, perhaps, afford babies and a real home. There are six or eight such hotels in Fifth Avenue now, and there are others elsewhere. They are increasing, though they do not meet the urgent want; they do not aid in the solution of the problem of living."

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Her Majesty's Opposition do not intend to rest content with the persistent refusal of Her Majesty's Ministers to give information on the Egyptian question. Amongst the notices at the beginning of the sitting was one from Sir Stafford Northcote, who, on the earliest day that he can secure, will call attention to the employment of British troops as an army of occupation in Egypt, and move a resolution to the effect that the House is entitled to fuller information than it has hitherto received on the subject, and also as to the estimated cost of the service. This notice was loudly cheered, and, the questions being proceeded with, Lord HARTINGTON said that a proposal for the purchase of one of the Indian railways had been made by a private firm, but that the negotiations had been deferred in order that the Government of India might express its opinion on the subject. Sir CHARLES DILKE, in answer to Mr. BOURKE, said that the Egyptian Government are responsible for the charges preferred against Arabi Pasha; and, in reply to Mr. O'Kelly, that Sir Garnet Wolseley did not recommend the appointment of Baker Pasha to the Khedive, and had no communications with Baker Pasha on the subject. Next, in reply to Mr. Bourke, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that the surrender of Arabi Pasha was unconditional, and that during the war an order was issued, on grounds of humanity, stating that prisoners were to be treated according to the recognised rules of civilised warfare.

The questions over, and Mr. Waddy having taken his seat for Edinburgh, the adjourned debate on the *clôture* rule was resumed, Lord John Manners moving to provide that the voting for the closing of debate under the *clôture* should at all times be under the ballot. This gave rise to a spirited two hours' discussion. The amendment was ably pressed upon the House from the Conservative benches, but Lord John and his colleagues made it perfectly clear that it was moved and supported not because Conservatives love the ballot, but because they dislike the *clôture*. It was pointed out that although the ballot had not been successful in putting down bribery at Parliamentary elections, it had to some extent prevented intimidation and undue influence, and might in the House be a desirable protection to members voting upon the question of the abrupt closing of a debate. Some Conservative members, without going so far as Lord John Manners in admitting the possible efficacy of the ballot, maintained that Radical members could not with consistency oppose its application in that House when they held that it was so great a "shield" in the constituencies. Among those who took part in the debate from the Opposition side were Mr. Lowther, Mr. Schreiber, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Alderman Fowler, Sir Henry Tyler, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, as well as Mr. Warton, who, however, could not so far relax his opposition to the ballot as to be able to accompany his party into the division lobbies. In opposition to the amendment, it was argued by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and others, that members of that House were not likely to lack the

courage of their opinions; that it was idle to talk about oppressed minorities in such a case, and that members should discharge their trust openly.

In the course of the debate some hard hitting was indulged in as to the consistency and independence of action of Radical members in respect of the *clôture* rule. This brought up Mr. Peter Taylor, one of the hon. members specially affected, who, much to the delight of the Conservative members, while maintaining that his own relations with his constituents are of a cordial character, unreservedly declared that, though he objected to the amendment, he viewed the introduction of the *clôture* with abhorrence, and advised his Radical friends not to place too much reliance on the alleged unanimity of the constituencies in respect to the matter. He predicted a strong reaction against those who, at the bidding of a powerful Government, had sacrificed to party that liberty which was meant for mankind. Sir George Campbell, who had also had the question of the independence of his action raised, like Mr. Taylor sought to assure the House that he was a perfectly free agent; but his speech rather told against himself, from the way in which he asserted that, while there were some questions on which he knew more than the members of the Government, there were others, and the *clôture* was one of them, on which the members of the Government knew more than he did, and he felt bound to recognise this fact practically.

At length, by 139 against 55, the amendment was rejected, and at this stage of the debate the Speaker ruled that three amendments standing in the names of Mr. S. Leighton, Mr. Seely, and Mr. Ritchie were out of order. The hon. member for the Tower Hamlets ventured to point out that by his amendment he only sought to put an interpretation upon the phrase "evident sense of the House," which was to guide the Speaker in initiating the application of the *clôture*. If, he said, he could not move an amendment such as that which stood in his name, he hoped that the Speaker would assist the House with some interpretation of the words in question. To this the Speaker replied that the House could not go back on the words "evident sense," which had already been decided upon. He might say, however, that he should interpret the words into meaning the "evident sense of the House at large." At this statement on the part of the Speaker Conservative members at once recognised that, in a moral sense at least, an important point had unexpectedly been gained. Sir Stafford Northcote asked the Prime Minister to introduce words in the resolution to carry out the Speaker's definition; but Mr. Gladstone answered that the matter was too important for him to give an off-hand answer. Thereupon Mr. Gibson asked whether the ruling of the Chair could be entered on the journals of the House. The right hon. gentleman was informed by the Speaker that such a course would not be usual, and Mr. Gladstone, supporting this view, added that he did not think it his duty to consent to the insertion into the resolution of an interpretation interpolated by the Speaker, as there was no knowing where such proposals might end. Notwithstanding this declaration, Conservative members, assisted by Mr. O'Connor Power, continued to press forward the request for a clearer definition, and the inconsistency of many of the definitions which had already been given by Liberal Ministers in the course of debate was fully commented upon. At length, as a means of giving the Government time for further consideration, Mr. Chaplin moved the adjournment of the debate; but this motion, after a repetition of Mr. Gladstone's negative reply, was withdrawn.

Mr. Balfour now moved a proviso to secure that the first resolution should not come into operation this session. This proviso, moved to prevent the application of the *clôture* in the passage of the remaining business rules, was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and after discussion, in the course of which Mr. Gibson supported the amendment, Sir William Harcourt candidly stated that it was not likely that the *clôture* would this session be applied, but, if wilful obstruction were resorted to, he saw no reason why it should not be applied. After a warm protest from Mr. Gorst in reference to the Home Secretary's statement, the amendment was rejected by 97 against 52.

The time for putting the main question having then arrived Sir Stafford Northcote rose amid the loud cheers of his party to oppose the resolution. The task which the right hon. baronet had to discharge in thus being called upon to discuss points which, to a large extent had been covered in the debate on the amendments, was by no means easy, but he made the best of his position, and, though even more than usually deliberative in style his speech was convincing in the extreme as against the gagging of debates. He twitted members of the Government with having made it their peculiar mission to proclaim that force is no remedy, and yet having resorted to force so much in Ireland, in Egypt, and in the House. He repeated his prediction of the dangers that must attend the passage of this rule, and intimated that, so far as the remaining resolutions were concerned, his opinions would necessarily be qualified by the passage of the *clôture*, since, though the limitations of the other rules might have been good in themselves, many of them might have to be accepted with hesitation when the *clôture* went side by side with them. Following Sir Stafford, Sir William Harcourt, who for a while seemed to be infected with the judicial spirit of the right hon. baronet, and spoke with calmness and good humour, said that the opposition to the rule was an illustration of the follies of the wise and the fears of the brave. He denied that the measure could be called a party one, since the power that was sought might be equally shared by both parties, according to the fortunes of the elections, and moreover submitted that the power was one which could be legitimately exercised by the majority of the House.

Lord Folkestone continued the debate, which at five minutes past twelve was adjourned, the House immediately rising.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

At the beginning of this sitting Sir W. Lawson notified his intention to move an amendment to Sir Stafford Northcote's proposed motion respecting the Egyptian Question, such amendment being to the effect that the House, while recognising the necessity of further information as to the continued employment of British troops in Egypt, is of opinion that no further military operations should be sanctioned which are calculated to interfere with the Egyptian nation in obtaining control over its own institutions. Sir Charles Dilke, replying to Mr. Bourke, stated that Arabi is to be tried under conditions which have been agreed to between the prosecution and Arabi's own counsel. The right hon. gentleman also, replying to Sir H. D. Wolff, informed the House that confidential communications are now passing between the English and the French Governments as to the dual control in Egypt. Lord Hartington, in answer to Mr. Buxton, stated that some of the Indian troops would arrive on Wednesday, that they would be inspected by Her Majesty, and that it was hoped that they would receive their medals for their Egyptian services from Her Majesty's hands. The noble marquis added that suitable accommodation had been provided at Wimbledon for the visitors, to whom, during their stay, General Daly had consented to give his services. Mr. Childers having next denied the report that British officers had been allowed to volunteer for service in the Soudan, Mr. Gladstone, answering Sir Stafford Northcote, said that he would delay making any statement as to the course that would be taken with regard to notices standing in the names of private members until further progress had been made with the business rules.

At a comparatively early hour the adjourned debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's proposal to reject the *clôture* rule was reached, the House then being fairly well filled, and a strong desire to take part in the debate evincing itself among a very large number of hon. members on the Conservative side. It was, however, from the Liberal side of the House that the contest was again taken up, Lord Lymington striving to convince the House that the *clôture* was an outcome of the blessings of the Liberal policy of the last thirty years, which had increased the demands on the Legislature in a degree proportionate to the increase of our material prosperity. Following the noble Lord, Sir W. Hart-Dyke accused the Government of having themselves given rise to the present proposals from their mismanagement of the business of the House. He generally deprecated the *clôture* as a Parliamentary engine, and, speaking as a Whip who had shared the experiences of his party in Opposition as well as in power, he warned the House of the peculiar temptations to tyrannical action which offer themselves to a strong majority. Proceeding next to discuss the course which Conservatives should adopt, he advised that a strong resistance should continue to be made to the rule, but disagreed with the advice of Lord Randolph Churchill that they should, if possible, force the Government to go to the country in the matter, since he did not consider that the interval between a successful war and the payment of the bill was the best that could be selected for forcing on such an appeal. Mr. Broadhurst, who, as usual, "hoped that he did not intrude," endeavoured in some measure to reply to Sir William's arguments, being succeeded by Mr. Sidney Herbert, whose effective speech against the *clôture* from behind the front Opposition bench was most sympathetically received, the Premier, doubtless from a regard to old memories, joining in the cheer that was raised at its close. Sir H. Holland, Mr. T. C. Thompson, Colonel Kennard, Mr. Mellor, and other hon. members continued the debate, as did also Sir Herbert Maxwell, who adverted to the statement that one-half of the time of the House was occupied in listening to the speeches of the Prime Minister, and the other half in disputing as to what he had said. He compared the action of the Government in forcing the rules through by calling an autumn sitting to the practice pursued when he was a boy at school, where, if the pupils did not eat all that was served to them, the arrears were brought up day after day until they were assimilated. Mr. Beresford Hope, in a similar spirit of raillery, condemned the *clôture* resolution as a dose which indeed required to be well shaken (or examined) before it was taken, and pointed out that the *clôture* cry might itself be made a means of obstruction against the action of sections of the House from which legislative proposals might proceed. Lord George Hamilton, also opposing the rule, contrasted the way in which the members of the Government protested that they had the most benign and moderate intentions, with the way in which they refused to allow the *clôture* to be accompanied with proper definitions as to the "evident sense of the House." The *clôture* was to his mind a purely party weapon, and the evil that attended it would be all the greater from the fact that the resolution by which it would be agreed to must be irrevocable, since one party would not be able to dispense with a weapon which the opposite party when in power did not scruple to make use of.

Hitherto the silence of the Liberal benches had been little broken in the course of the evening, but Sir George Campbell, whose uncertain attitude on the *clôture* question had been made a subject of comment, relieved his conscience to the extent of confessing that, though he regarded the *clôture* as a necessity, he disliked the words "evident sense of the House" in the resolution, and would have preferred that the initiative of putting the rule in operation had not been imposed on the Speaker. These admissions were, to some extent, made the text of an attack on the rule from Mr. W. H. Smith, who maintained that the Conservative party are in no way opposed to reform in the procedure of the rules, but could not consent to proposals of so-called reform which could only suppress fair discussion. He could think of no greater calamity than that which Mr. Dodson had described as the conventional understanding which existed between parties in the House should be swept away, and that they should have substituted in its place a naked, hard, and unflinching law. They were about to take a grave step in the history of the House, and, although the *clôture* might not be abused while their old traditions were fresh in the minds of members, the time might come when the colourless Liberals who now occupy the Ministerial benches would disappear, and be replaced by that strong Radical party whose views Mr. Labouchere had expounded, and the *clôture* might then prove as powerful an instrument of tyranny as could be applied to gag debate.

Mr. Smith having wound up his speech with this eloquent justification of the policy of prudence and caution, Mr. Dawson opposed the *clôture* in the interests of the extreme Irish party, and the House adjourned at 12.18 a.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Wednesday.

When the reporters' gallery was opened at a quarter past twelve there were fourteen members in the House. For twenty-five minutes, therefore, the Speaker had to sit at the Clerk's table before the requisite quorum of forty appeared and he was enabled to take the chair.

The debate on the first of Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions on the Procedure of the House was resumed.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett supported Sir S. Northcote's motion to negative the resolution. He argued that all that was required to meet the existing difficulties was more patience and better management on the part of the Government. There was no justification for curtailing the freedom of speech of all the members of the House. Individual members who were guilty of obstruction could be punished without the *cloture*. Wherever it had been established the *cloture* had been an unmixed evil, and as it was going to be put in force here with more rigour than elsewhere, its bad effects would be more conspicuous. To illustrate his argument he referred at some length to procedure in foreign legislative chambers under the *cloture*. From a close study of all the proceedings of the Government and their supporters in this House, he had arrived at the conclusion that it was not obstruction that was aimed at by the *cloture*, but the power of the Conservative Opposition. This first resolution was part of an organised system devised by the Liberal party managers to prostrate their opponents, so that they might the more easily carry a number of drastic and revolutionary measures on which they had set their hearts. The real object of the Government was to hurry a number of measures through Parliament, and to put down the opposition which might be felt to those measures on the other side of the House. The Prime Minister had said that there was no fear of the present Government misusing the power given in the resolution, but even if the present Government could be trusted, how did they know that they could trust the next Government? In his opinion the *cloture* would lead to that system of wire-pulling and political action which had done so much to ruin the political life of America. He challenged the Prime Minister to produce a single instance in which the *cloture* had worked well, and had been otherwise than fatal to political freedom in any country, whether monarchical or republican. (Hear, hear.) The reason he objected to the resolution was because it was part of a scheme of political manipulation which was to put the political power of this country in the hands of political wire-pullers, and give Parliament over to them bound hand and foot. But the most ill-omened part of the resolution was that referring to the evident sense of the House. He had no doubt that under this provision there would be an organised "evident sense of the House Brigade," who, fully equipped and ingeniously distributed over the Ministerial benches, would be able, at the instigation of the Prime Minister, to raise their voices at the requisite moment for the operation of the *cloture*. Once let small minorities feel that their arguments were being stifled, and that they were precluded from discussing measures which they believed would be mischievous in their effects, and the House might be sure that a very strong reason would be furnished to parties in the future for departing from the plain and straightforward path of constitutional practice, and resorting to those revolutions, conspiracies, and secret agencies which so disastrously prevailed in other countries. The safety-valve of English feeling, and that which had spared the country from revolution for many years, was the freedom of discussion and the liberty of speech which had been inseparable from English political institutions. The hon. member denied the necessity for the *cloture* in the interests of public business, upon the ground that the country was suffering from over legislation rather than from a craving for Parliamentary measures. In conclusion he appealed to the House to reject the resolution, because it would degrade political life in this country, would deteriorate from the impartiality of the Speaker's office, and would destroy that which was once the bulwark of the Constitution, freedom of speech in Parliament. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Macliver denied that the Liberal Party had been coerced into supporting the resolution for *cloture*. They were content to follow the Prime Minister, because they believed in his policy and in his principles, and because they believed his endeavour was to promote freedom of speech in that House under proper restraint, to support the dignity of the Speaker, and to enable Parliament to pass such legislation as the country desired.

Mr. H. S. Northcote urged upon the Prime Minister, before the debate closed, to make a definite statement as to the sense in which the Government intended to apply this resolution, and as to whether he considered the resolution necessary because of the conduct of certain members of the House, or because so much time had been consumed in talk that legislation had become impossible; and whether the regular Constitutional Opposition was to be included amongst that section of members whose misconduct had necessitated the application for this *cloture* rule. If they were not included, they were entitled as a party to formal acquittal at the hands of the Prime Minister. He admitted that the passing of the rules would expedite the business of the House, but considered that the subsequent rules contained sufficient power for the purpose without the *cloture*. That was why he should vote against the resolution.

Mr. Marjoribanks said the hon. member opposite would find an answer to his questions within the four corners of the rule itself. The Government would not apply the rule. It would be for the Speaker to do so. The rules as a whole must be considered. The hon. member for Eye had not given a single instance of the *cloture* not answering. The constituencies and the Liberal party well understood each other on the subject. The object of the rules was not to interfere with the traditional freedom of speech which belonged to the House, but to put down interminable and useless discussion.

Baron H. de Worms said it was very difficult to carry on this debate—(Mr. Gladstone: Hear, hear) —because the Ministerialists would give them very little in the shape of argument to answer. (Cheers.) He attributed the *cloture* to the impatience felt by the Government at any opposition to their ultra-Radical programme. The fortunate circumstance of a successful war had been seized upon to enable their masterful Premier to secure a *cloture* by bare majority. The man of peace having with much success changed into the man of war he could no longer brook the idea of coming to an amicable arrangement with the Opposition as to a reform of procedure in the House. He sought to accomplish his objects once more by sheer force. He believed that the moment the *cloture* was introduced into the House of Commons there would be a latent feeling of distrust on the part of the minority towards the Speaker, which would be most mischievous. The introduction of the *cloture* would be the death-knell of freedom of speech. The fact was, it was merely an arbitrary act of the Prime Minister as a means of forcing upon the House of Commons measures which they could not get through without the gag. That was the way the Prime Minister was going to carry out the unfinished programme of Midlothian, to redeem the pledges which had been left unredeemed, and to satisfy the Radical majority in the House that nobody but a Liberal Government could pass beneficent legislation.

Sir J. Pease said, in his humble opinion, the rules were only provided to check that license of discussion which was fatal to proper and just discussion, and not in any way to interfere with the freedom of discussion, which was the just pride and privilege of Parliament. If he thought that the rule could be used as a mere party weapon he would be found voting against it. It was impossible that it could be used in any way which would be distasteful to a large or even a respectable minority, so long as the debates were properly, fairly, and honestly discussed. (Hear, hear.)

After some remarks from Mr. J. M'Carthy, Mr. W. E. Baxter, and Mr. O'C. Power,

Mr. Gladstone said the proposition now was that, after 17 nights' debate and 17 divisions, they should entirely dismiss this subject to oblivion, and lose the fruit of all their labours. He rose now in order that the Government might not be supposed to be even tacitly committed to the proposition that they thought the prolongation of the debate to be a useful method of expenditure of the public time. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. baronet (Sir S. Northcote) had said there were many members desiring still to speak. That was only half the truth. The right hon. gentleman omitted to say there was an extremely small number anxious to hear them. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He had been curious to note the number of members on the other side who had attended this debate. On Monday night, at half-past eleven o'clock, the number of members on that side was 21 above the gangway and five below. Yesterday, at seven o'clock, there were 24; at half-past, 20; at eight o'clock there were ten. At 10.30, although a very distinguished gentleman, always heard with interest, was speaking, they had only rallied to 28. At a quarter to twelve there were 23, and at midnight 18. To-day at one o'clock there were five above and one below the gangway, and the latter was the member addressing the House. (Hear, hear.) At two o'clock the number had fallen from six to five, and at three it had risen to sixteen, and under the attraction of the speech just ended thirty-six gentlemen were gathered on the opposite side of the House. That was the manner in which, when, according to gentlemen opposite, the death-knell of the Constitution was sounded, and the gag was going to be inflicted, the Opposition thought it worth while to attend the House. There must be a good deal of misunderstanding as to the amount of interest felt on the other side in this rather dilatory debate. One thing had become certain from this debate. He had not believed that it was possible for human ingenuity to have introduced so much galvanic life into subjects entirely exhausted. It showed that where there was a disposition to prolong a debate there was abundant power on the other side to do so. It had been said the people outside knew nothing of these rules, but the people knew that the House had duties to do, and that those duties were not done. (Hear, hear.) They knew that in the meantime discussion was carried on to a length they were unable to measure, and they could not reconcile the redundance of the talk in the House with the paucity of their action. (Hear.) Therefore, the people outside had made up their minds to instruct the House of Commons to do more and talk less in proportion to what they did. (Cheers.)

The debate was again adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday.

At question time Sir C. Dilke was subjected to a brisk cross-examination from various quarters as to the trial of Arabi Pasha. In answer to Mr. Bourke, he repeated that the trial would be conducted by court-martial, under special conditions agreed to by the Egyptian Government at the instance of Her Majesty's Government, and he had no reason to believe that the prisoner's counsel were dissatisfied with them. The charges were under the Ottoman Military Code, which he believed would be found in the public libraries here, but he promised to obtain a translation from Egypt. In answer to Mr. Labouchere, he declined to enter into questions of Egyptian law, and repeated that the Government was not responsible for the conduct of the trial. Sir H. Wolff and Sir W. Lawson asked questions as to the competency of the Government to pardon Arabi if sentenced to capital punishment, and Mr. Gorst and Mr. Dawson put other questions, but Sir C. Dilke desired that notice should be given. Mr. Gladstone was also questioned by Mr. Gorst, and said that the Government did not undertake to dictate to the Egyptian Government or to lay down rules for the trial, though they had expressed their views, and Mr. Gorst gave notice of his intention to ask whether the rule laid down by Lord Granville in his despatch of October 23 had been withdrawn, and Mr. Bourke, amid much cheering, gave notice that he would move that the House regrets that Arabi Pasha, after his unconditional surrender to a British officer, should have been handed over to be dealt with by an Egyptian tribunal. In answer to Sir H. Wolff, Mr. Gladstone said the object of Lord Dufferin's mission was to conduct the communications with the Egyptian Government respecting the future settlement of Egypt. He was not aware of any machinery for consulting the wishes of the Egyptian people. If any part of those arrangements were sufficiently complete before the prorogation, he would be glad to communicate it to the House, but at present he said he had no idea when the prorogation would occur.

The adjourned debate on the *cloture* was resumed by Lord Sandon, who remarked that the Conservative party had always been ready to co-operate with the Government in putting down obstructive opposition,

and the enormous importance apparently attached to the resolution by the Government justified the apprehension and opposition of the Conservative party. He regarded the safeguards both of "adequate discussion" and the "evident sense of the House" as utterly inadequate, and it would have been infinitely more satisfactory and straightforward if it had been put into black and white that the evident sense was to be the sense of the majority. After commenting on the temptations to the Irish members held out by Mr. Gladstone in his speech of the previous day, he dwelt on the operation of the *cloture* in foreign countries, showing, with regard to France especially, that though adopted first by moderate men, its operation had led to the total extinction of free debate. As to tedious speaking, he showed from the pages of *Hansard* during the last two years that the Liberal party had been by far the greatest offenders.

Mr. G. RUSSELL and Mr. SLAGG joined in protesting on behalf of the members who were unable under the present system to catch the Speaker's eye as frequently as they desired; and Mr. WODEHOUSE gave a warm support to the resolution, which, he thought, would tend to preserve the dignity and efficiency of Parliament. Mr. T. BRUCE, on the other hand, held that the resolution went far beyond the necessities of the case, and refused to believe that the power would be exercised with moderation either by the Liberal party or any other party.

Mr. COCHRAN-PATRICK spoke against the resolution, and Mr. JACKSON, on the same side, expressed his belief that the *cloture* was unnecessary to facilitate the Bills required by the country, and from the experience gained by a recent visit to the United States entreated the House not to imitate the political institutions in vogue there.

Mr. STANTON supported the *cloture* as absolutely necessary for the transaction of business, and ridiculed the idea that Bills would be rushed through.

Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY accepted the *cloture* by a bare majority in preference to two-thirds, and also because it would mitigate the application of the subsequent resolution against individual members. Moreover, he admitted the force of Mr. Gladstone's argument that, without some power of shortening debates, it would be more difficult to pass measures of Irish reform.

Mr. E. CLARKE spoke at length against the resolution, and, analysing the division list, maintained that there was no general sense of the House in favour of the Government.

Mr. W. FOWLER replied comprehensively to the various objections raised against the *cloture*, and ridiculed as unfounded the apprehensions and predictions of the Opposition.

Mr. S. LEIGHTON spoke against the resolution, and Mr. A. M'ARTHUR supported it, and, after some remarks from Mr. WARTON, the debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. O'SHEA.

The House adjourned at five minutes to twelve o'clock.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Viscount Cranbrook on Friday week addressed a Conservative meeting at Wakefield.

The Irish members held a meeting on Monday, and decided to vote with Sir S. Northcote against the Government *cloture* resolution.

A conference of officials of Liberal Associations was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel, and in the evening Sir C. Dilke, M.P., presided at a dinner, attended by many of the delegates.

Mr. Waddy, Q.C., was returned on Friday week as M.P. for Edinburgh by a majority of 737 over his competitor, Mr. Renton.

A new writ for Ennis has been issued to replace Mr. Finigan. The Home Rule candidate is Mr. M. Kenny, who is recommended to the electors by Mr. Parnell, M.P. Mr. R. C. Reeves has presented himself as a Conservative candidate; and Mr. Roche, a barrister, has also come forward as a supporter of the Government.

The Queen has approved the elevation to the peerage of Admiral Beauchamp Seymour under the title of Baron Alcester, and of Sir G. Wolseley as Baron Wolseley of Cairo.

Lord JOHN MANNERS presided at a Conservative meeting at Leicester on Tuesday evening, and, in congratulating the party on the victory gained at the municipal election, said it was largely due to the votes of female burgesses. He had favoured the extension of the franchise to women, and he did not think the Constitutional party need fear the result of giving the Parliamentary vote to ladies. Turning to foreign politics, the noble Lord said that at the present moment they were in military occupation of Egypt, contrary to the professions of the Government when in opposition, and had handed over a prisoner captured by our gallant General to be tried by the Egyptian Government contrary to the expressed instructions that were in the first instance issued from home, and contrary to every precedent afforded in the annals of the British Army. In the Transvaal, in Zululand, in Afghanistan, there were ominous symptoms of disturbance and bloodshed, and in Ireland demoralisation had become general, while he had left the House of Commons engaged in what he feared would be a fruitless struggle to maintain intact its traditional and immemorial right of free debate. Notwithstanding all this he did not take a gloomy view of the future. The municipal elections had gone in favour of the Conservative cause, and he had hopes that at the next election the result would be different from that of 1880.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., presided on Wednesday evening at the distribution of prizes and certificates at the Birkbeck Institution. Mr. SMITH said that if there was one thing for which the institution deserved more honour than another, it was that it placed within the reach of many the means of educating themselves at their own cost. There was no more valuable element of education than that of independence and self-reliance, and a determination to succeed apart from outside assistance. He had the greatest sympathy with an institution which trained men to act and think not only for themselves, but for the benefit of the whole community. If there was anything in this world which was selfish and odious it was ignorance, while knowledge tended to make a man wider and broader in his character. Knowledge and learning gave those who possessed them temperate habits and a consideration for the opinions of other men. It had also been said that learning was of great pecuniary value to those who were fortunate enough to possess it. That undoubtedly was the case; but he did not recommend it in its monetary aspect, but because it would better qualify men for the discharge of the duties of life, which would thereby be made more happy, useful, and successful.

Sir Garnet Wolseley received at the Adjutant-General's office in Pall-mall on Wednesday afternoon, a representative deputation from the Armenian colony in England, who waited upon him in order to present an address of congratulation on his recent victory in Egypt. Mr. G. Hagopian was the chief speaker. Sir Garnet Wolseley, in replying, expressed the satisfaction it gave him to receive the representatives of a nation which aspired so ardently after freedom—an aspiration with which, wherever found, all Englishmen had the deepest sympathy. He looked to the Armenians to influence and even to govern by intellectual and moral preponderance more than one region of the East. In Cyprus, when he had anything to do, he had always employed Armenians, who were remarkable linguists and distinguished for their intelligence and good conduct. Those who lived in England did not need to be assured of the sympathy of the country in their efforts to secure for Armenians in the provinces they inhabited the opportunity of developing their qualities and virtues.

The Indian contingent were received by Lord Hartington on Thursday in the Council-room of the India Office. They were drawn up upon two sides of the room, the officers being on the left of Lord Hartington and the non-commissioned on the right. Among those present in the room, and who entered into conversation with the men, many of whom they knew personally, were Lord Enfield, Sir Louis Malet, and the members of the India Council. Lord Hartington was accompanied, among others, by General Sir Herbert Macpherson, who commanded the Indian contingent in Egypt. The native officers were separately introduced to Lord Hartington by Sir Henry Daly, who had placed his services at the disposal of the party during its stay in England. Each officer on presentation held out his sword, which Lord Hartington touched with his right hand. Some of the officers wore many medals, in which his Lordship was particularly interested, and asked many questions through Sir Henry Daly, who interpreted his words to the officers. The non-commissioned officers then passed before his Lordship, each man's regiment and the district he came from being pointed out by Sir Henry Daly. Lord Hartington then addressed a few words to the visitors through Sir Henry, expressing the pleasure which he felt in receiving them, and assuring them that they would receive a hearty welcome in this country from the Queen and all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. He also expressed a hope that they were comfortable in their quarters, and that the arrangements made for their visit would meet with their approval. The officers answered, expressing their pleasure at what his Lordship had said, and their thorough satisfaction with the arrangements made for them. Lord Hartington then left the room, being saluted by all. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates afterwards went to the Admiralty, upon the invitation of Lord Northbrook, and from the windows of that building viewed the Lord Mayor's procession.

MINISTERS AT GUILDHALL.

The Lord Mayor entertained Her Majesty's Ministers, the foreign Ambassadors, and many other distinguished guests, at dinner at the Guildhall on Thursday evening. There were in all about 800 persons present. The Ministers present were Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Northbrook, Lord Kimberley, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Fawcett. Lord Northbrook responded to the toast of "The Navy," dwelling upon the services rendered by the marines and soldiers in the campaign in Egypt. Mr. Childers, in replying for "The Army," gave some interesting details as to battles won by the British army on the 13th of September, the day on which Tel-el-Kebir was successfully stormed.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said that he noted with a profound sense of thankfulness the differences which might be observed between the Lord Mayor's Day of to-day and the Lord Mayors' Days of the two preceding years, as regarded the condition of the empire. The territorial questions raised by the Treaty of Berlin were the subject of anxieties on the 9th of November, 1880. Those questions had been settled, and the peace of Eastern Europe secured when they met again in November, 1881; but the alarm and anxiety occasioned by the movements in Ireland continued, and had assumed an aggravated character. There were also the complications in Egypt; while distress and trial weighed on the cultivators of the soil throughout the land. But in all points he was glad to say that the sky had been greatly and happily cleared. Mr. Gladstone continued:—

When I look across the Channel to Ireland the change is yet more marked. The battle which was then being fought is, I venture to say, in great part won; for the question then was whether the foundations of social order were to be broken up. I venture to say that they are now in little danger. Contracts that were then generally refused are now generally acknowledged; the doctrines of resistance to the law then rife throughout the land are now scarcely heard; the catalogue of offences which was then so formidable is now greatly contracted. This is not the place to trouble you with statistics; but one or two figures are so simple and so significant that I cannot refrain from laying them before you. If I go back for six months, to the month of March, 1882, I find that at that time the agrarian outrages of Ireland, including among them what are called threatening letters, for that month were 531 in number; and for the month of October, 1881, immediately preceding your festival of last year, they had been about the same number, or 511. Throughout the whole of that winter it was a desperate, or at least an arduous, and perhaps a doubtful, struggle. But the operation of remedial measures was gradually taking hold of the mind of the people of Ireland, and they were acquiring the conviction that there was in the Parliament and the people of this country a desire to do them justice. . . . . These agrarian outrages, which in October, 1881, were 511 in number, and in March, 1882, remained about the same figure, and perhaps a trifle more, or at 531, have, in the month of October, 1882, closing within a few days of the time I am now permitted to address you, sunk to 111, or about one-fifth part of the height to which they had previously reached. There is, as I have stated, along with this decrease, this enormous decrease—this total change, I might almost say, in the character of that country as to agrarian crime—there is a new tone of sentiment going abroad among the people, and a disposition, as I believe, to seek in obedience to the law and in respect for existing institutions the ameliorations they may still think their lot requires. There may be in Ireland, or there may be in England or in Scotland—in Ireland probably more as the result of the calamities of its previous history—there may be extravagant opinions and desires that can never be fulfilled. But if our Irish fellow-subjects are but content to walk in the ways of legality, this country is free enough, and strong enough, and generous enough to entertain in a friendly and kindly spirit every demand they may make. Through the free discussions of the British Parliament, through the strength of our institutions, with their perfect publicity, and through the communication of opinion from man to man among the whole community, we have, I am convinced, strength enough for the settlement of every political controversy, and for bringing them, if not to a completely satisfactory, at least to some fair and tolerable issue.

Mr. Gladstone then went on to speak of the successful issue of the Egyptian campaign, which, brief as it was, would be memorable in our history. As to the future, he admitted that we must not be too confident. The vast extension of this empire, the ramifications of its interests all over the globe, and the uncertainty of human affairs expose us at every point, at every moment, to new and recurring anxieties. We had taken too much as a great nation upon our hands to enable us ever to expect to lead a tranquil life. With regard to the legislation which threatened to affect the City Corporation, he was satisfied that the special interests of the City would be reconciled, through the wisdom of the Legislature, with the general interests and desires of the country that after they had undergone—if, indeed, they ever did undergo, for it had been long delayed—the operation to which reference had been made, they would have no reason to regret the result.

Mr. GLADSTONE proposed the health of the Lord Mayor. The LORD CHANCELLOR responded to the toast of his health, and Lord Granville replied for the House of Lords. Speaking of Egyptian affairs, Lord GRANVILLE said that he had studied the career of the Khedive, and had formed a singularly high opinion of his good intentions and of his good judgment and his high personal character; and he had been confirmed in his opinion by Sir Garnet Wolseley, who said that the weakness sometimes imputed to the Khedive was based on the fact that he was determined to govern with justice and humanity, and to avoid those methods which are too frequently resorted to by Eastern potentates. Lord Dufferin had not gone to Egypt to strengthen any undue or illegitimate influence of this country, but to co-operate with Sir Edward Malet and assist the Government to bring into being a state of things which will give a reasonable hope for the future of peace and order and good government, in the most liberal sense of the word, in Egypt.

THE POLICY OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

(To the Editor of the *Times*.)

Sir,—The conflict on the *cloture* will really be raised for the first time on Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution on Monday. All that has taken place hitherto, whether before or since the adjournment in August, has been but the skirmishing of outposts. In this both parties may claim certain advantages. Mr. Marriott's amendment was defeated by a comparatively slender majority, although all the minatory influence of the Government was brought to bear against it. Mr. Gibson's amendment has been rejected by a crushing majority, though declared by Mr. Gladstone to be an open question.

These skirmishes have not been without their value. They have served to enlighten the public on the respective positions of the two armies, on the merits of the question itself, and on the real intentions of Her Majesty's Government. Ministers have at length candidly avowed that their object is no longer the suppression of obstruction, but the compression of debate. "Liberal legislation" is the war-cry of the Government. That of the Conservatives is "Freedom of speech." The Conservatives defend a position of tried value to the country. The Liberals exhibit a programme the merits of which are unknown. To carry the second, they must destroy the first. I ventured on Wednesday last to oppose the amendment of Mr. Gibson. If carried, it would have been justly regarded as a compromise, and would have prevented the Conservative party from successfully resisting the main proposition. For my part, I am opposed to the *cloture*, whether by a bare or a proportionate majority, and I am unwilling to weaken my opposition to the *cloture* by supporting an amendment which, though modifying the effect, still admitted the principle.

It is probable that the majority against Mr. Gibson's amendment will be considerably reduced on Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution. A Government majority is beyond a doubt; but it is a question whether a narrow majority would justify the acquiescence of the Conservative party in the decision.

It is hardly to be supposed that the Irish party will support the Government in their attempt to limit debate in Parliament. The Irish party is at present guided by a profound politician, who has shown conclusively his preference for and his belief in Parliamentary action to redress Irish grievances rather than in a repitition of the efforts of '98 and '48. The adoption of the *cloture* would be fatal to his aims.

A moderate estimate of the Irish strength which went against Mr. Gibson on Thursday last would be 30 votes. If transferred to the side of Sir Stafford Northcote the Government majority is at once reduced to 24. But four or five additional Irish votes may be obtained hostile to the Prime Minister. Sir Stafford can count for certain on five or six additional votes from his own party, thus further reducing the Government majority to 14 or 15. It is supposed in Ministerial circles that the 15 Liberals who voted for Mr. Gibson will vote against Sir Stafford Northcote But in this I imagine the wish is father to the thought, and the Government calculation may be erroneous. Assuming, however, that the Government majority ranges from 15 to 30, the battle need not therefore be considered lost. It is a serious question whether the Conservative party would be justified in allowing so narrow a majority to make the *cloture* a standing order of the House of Commons and thus permanently to crush freedom of speech. Were the proposed change brought forward in the form of legislation, the House of Lords would have to be consulted, and would in all probability exercise their right of referring the question to the electors. But through the interests involved in the question of *cloture* are greater than any that have been imperilled since the time of the Long Parliament or the Bill of Rights, the House of Lords is precluded from exercising its constitutional office. What, then, can the Conservatives do? Fortunately, the Government have themselves provided a remedy. They have declared that no business of a legislative character remains to be brought forward during the remainder of the session. They have by unconstitutionally passing the Appropriation Bill before the prorogation relieved the House of the necessity of considering Supply for the service of the year. No opposition, however protracted, no debates, however prolonged, no motions for adjournment can by any possibility be stigmatised as obstruction of public business. It appears, therefore, that Sir Stafford Northcote is not only entitled but called upon as the leader on this question of nearly half the House of Commons, should his resolution be defeated under the circumstances I have sketched above, to announce to the Government that he refuses to allow this question of procedure to to go forward without an appeal to the constituencies, and that with this end he will advise those who have supported him to make a determined and constitutional use of the rights of Parliamentary minorities. It would be impossible for the Government to refuse the challenge, and I adduce a strong argument in favour of such a course.

The constituencies which elected this Parliament were not seized of the question of *cloture*, on which they have a right to declare their opinion at the poll as fully as on any other great constitutional change. Both parties had declared against *cloture* previous to the election of 1880, although obstruction in its worst forms had been experienced. There can be little doubt that the majority in a new Parliament, however transient or heterogeneous in its composition, will be opposed, as a majority of the House of Commons, to *cloture*. The issues of a general election are always dubious, but this may be affirmed with an amount of certainty not generally available, that the Irish party following the lead of Mr. Parnell would be doubled, perhaps almost trebled. It is in the highest degree unlikely that the numerical strength of the Conservative party would be in any way lessened. The by-elections of 1880 and 1881, the municipal elections of 1881 and 1882 show conclusively that the Conservative party does more than hold its own. To any one acquainted with the strength of parties in the present House of Commons this will demonstrate that an appeal to the constituencies would be decisive against *cloture* and in favour of freedom of speech. What, then, could be more iniquitous than that one of the most ancient privileges of the Commons of England should be abolished, it being a matter of practical certainty that such a change would be highly resented by and distasteful to the majority of the electors of the three kingdoms?

Nor, in my opinion, could the Tory party choose a better moment or a more advantageous battlefield than is now offered to them. I have alluded to the favourable omens of the by-elections and the municipal contests, and the Government will be heavily handicapped at the polls. Numerous and important Ministerial defections have already cooled the enthusiasm of their Liberal supporters in 1880. The inglorious Transvaal campaign, the abnormal administrative failures in Ireland, a weak revenue, an increasing expenditure, a dead-alive state of trade will have to be laboriously defended before an unsympathising jury. In addition an anxious public finds itself in armed occupation of Egypt, unknown military liabilities before it, no policy avowed which can give a hope of a speedy termination of our dangerous uncertainties, the discussion of which the Government will be glad to suppress. The Tory party will with ease develop these political advantages, placing at the head of their policy "Freedom of Speech for the Commons."

No one can foretell the result of such a battle; better auspices would be impossible. Such is one view of the situation. On the other hand, if this opportunity is neglected, either from pusillanimity or political miscalculation, *cloture* becomes the law of Parliament, and under its baneful influence legislation aimed at the vitals of the Tory party will be pressed home. In two or three years, when this Parliament draws to a natural close, the Liberals may have successfully manipulated the electorate, and the chance of the Tories will be gone.

I remain, yours obediently,
RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

Carlton Club, November 4.

Mr. Spencer Walpole, M.P., has intimated to the Vice-Chancellor his intention of resigning the representation of the University of Cambridge in Parliament at the close of the present Session. Mr. Raikes, at present M.P., for Preston, has announced his intention of offering himself as a successor to Mr. Walpole.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted), ten to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Wolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Tidd Pratt, Bracknell; Rev. O. Thorpe, Peckham; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

THE PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LAW.

We are enabled to publish the following remarkable letter from the pen of a distinguished Roman Catholic author. It was written in consequence of Dr. Lee's letter on the coming elections, which first appeared in these columns, and has been already privately circulated in influential quarters. Its contentions apply directly to Church of England schools, for the dangers to Christian education, which are increasing and becoming darker and more malignant, certainly deserve the attention of all who desire henceforth to maintain what remains of our ancient Christian constitution :—

Dear Dr. Laing,—There appears in the *Tablet* of this week, copied from the *John Bull*, a letter of the Rev. F. G. Lee, that merits no little attention, from which I extract the two following passages :—

"But the truth is, nothing can *now* be done. The position, from a Christian standing point, is irretrievably lost."

"People who are brought up with no fear of God before their eyes, and no regard for man—people who are educated in the dastardly conviction that there is no higher principle than personal selfishness, and no other power than brute force—and this is the outcome of Board-school teaching—can only aid in the work of social disintegration, moral and physical decreptitude, and national dry rot."

You show, in your letter, how the English representative system has cheated the deluded English people into running their head into the noose of the *Public Elementary School Law*, one of whose poisonous fruits, is the School Board, and its child the Board school, which Dr. Lee has so forcibly and truly described in his letter quoted in the *Tablet*.

It is all-important, however, that the truth and eloquence of these words of Dr. Lee and others, inveighing against the Board School and its poison, should not be allowed to divert our attention from another equally, or, rather, far more poisonous fruit of the same law. This is the "Public Elementary School."

Being in all respects simply identical with the Board school as regards their common negation of God and Christ, it is more poisonous, if possible, than the Board school, because of the access it puts within the reach of all ministers of the Gospel indiscriminately, to barter their independent Christian connection with the families having children who require school instruction, against participation in grants of money from the public purse. Were it not for this, it would be possible to bring a very great combined force to bear upon the law to have it repealed. But now that all have taken the bribe of the school grants in connection with the "public Elementary school" created by the same law, all combined opposition to the law is made impossible. *We have taken the bribe and have gagged our own mouths.*

The ministers of the Gospel, to use a term of common significance, have allowed themselves to be deceived into the belief that the public Elementary school created by the law, on receiving permission to annex *ab extra* to it a lesson in catechism, is the same thing as their own independent Christian school used to be. The desire to be able to participate in the school Parliamentary grant of which the public Elementary school even now is, together with the Board school, the sole legally qualified recipient—it is this which has led them into the deception—

"Qui amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt."—*Virg. Eclog.*

Blinded by this grant of public money, needed, as must be admitted, for a most unexceptionally good ostensible purpose, from the most eminent Cardinal Archbishop down to the priest just ordained, all rush to convert their own independent Christian schools into the God and Christ-denying public Elementary schools created by the School Law of 1870. And the reason commonly given for this is, that they may thereby preserve their own Christian schools.

That in taking this course they are falling into—and have fallen into—a deception of the devil, they are all doubtless very little prepared to hear said, and still less prepared to assent to. Still if the fact be notwithstanding that they have fallen into a deception of the devil, two consequences have in due time to follow, either of which will have to ensue if the alleged fact be as is here affirmed, and either of which will also put the fact beyond doubt.

(1) If the deception be discovered, and penitential prayer to God and His Christ comes to be made to be delivered out of the deception, or

(2) If the deception be not discovered, and no prayer for delivery from it be made, and the necessity supervenes of having to suffer under the tyranny and malice of the persecutors whom the devil will in due time inspire and instigate into action. In either of these cases all doubt will have been removed.

But this is to anticipate the future. At present the question is one of the signs and marks of a deception of the devil. Are these sufficient signs and marks visible which warrant a prudent, calm, and dispassionate conclusion as to the presence of such a deception of the devil?

This is the question which has now to be subjected to inquiry.

The existing "public Elementary school," then, has the following marks of being the fruit of a legislation instigated and dictated by the devil.

It is matter of public notoriety that it is constituted under a supreme civil jurisdiction, according to which, during the four hours claimed for its work, all direct recognition of God the Creator, and of God the Redeemer, with God the Holy Ghost, is by law specially prohibited.

That this prohibition as regards God the Creator, can come from no other instigation than from that of the devil, appears from the words of the first canon of the Vatican Council :—"Siquis unum verum Deum visibilium et invisibilium Creatorem et Dominum negaverit, anathema sit."

That the concomitant prohibition, as regards God the Redeemer comes equally through the instigation of the devil appears from the Canon XXI. of the Council of Trent:—"Siquis dixerit Christum Jesum a Deo datum hominibus, fuisse ut Redemptorem cui fidant, non etiam ut legislatorem cui obediant, anathema sit."

The public Elementary school incurs this anathema, on a twofold title. It says, to all practical intent and purpose, that Jesus Christ is neither Redeemer nor Legislator, but a person whose name is not to be mentioned.

The case is even worse as regards the Third Divine Person of the Holy Trinity, as the sin of contempt against the Divine Person is not to be forgiven either in this world or in the next. (Matt. xii. 32.)

Certain it plainly is, that had the Ancient Rome (which however never committed the political folly of attempting this) ever thought of making the private business of its citizens in the schooling of their children part of the public business of the State, it would never have shown the same public ignominy and contempt of the Jupiter of the Roman Capitol, which the Christian nation, and people of England, have been deceived into showing to the Three Divine Persons of the most Holy Trinity. Here is a frightful truth which no Christian can treat lightly.

Let no one here attempt to say the Public Elementary School Law does not directly deny God the Creator, God the Redeemer, and God the Holy Ghost, but is simply neutral towards them. No human power or persons can be neutral to these Divine Persons, but must honour them either by a devout confession, or in the pains of the everlasting prison-house. Besides the public law which constitutes the public Elementary school prohibits any public recognition of their names and persons, and thereby places them in the category of objectionable things. *Apropos* of this, St. Paul says, speaking "of those who confess that they know God, but deny Him in their deeds," that *they are reprobate for every good work* (Tit. i. 16). No Christian man could possibly desire that the names of the three Divine Persons should be proscribed in any school claiming to be the school of Christian men. None but the devil and those whom the devil inspires and directs could desire or assent to this.

Again, no Christian man could possibly say that Jesus Christ, the Son of Man, was an enemy of men and hostile to their learning the knowledge which is necessary and useful for their present life. The banishment, therefore, of His name, the one only perfectly true and faithful friend and protector of the Christian people, from the school can come from no one except only from the devil.

Thus far, then, the inquiry yields ample ground for identifying the institution of the public Elementary school of the Act of 1870 with the instigation of the devil.

The belief, however, that no radical change has taken place in the right of ownership to the schools, in consequence of their transformation into the God and Christ denying public Elementary school, remains upheld. It is still asserted, with the utmost confidence, that the vital core is there, and that the schools are still ours, and only receive a subsidy. This allegation has now to be examined. But first let the following remark be made :—By all means let money be obtained to aid the schools of the Catholic Church in the more efficient performance of their proper Christian work both for this and for the future life. But do not let this money be the one ruling thought. Christ says to the Christian people, "Seek ye first" not money, "but the kingdom of God." Money, however much needed, is not to blind the Christian receiver to the character of the conditions on which it can alone be received, unless we are prepared to say that the moment a woman is in poverty she may lawfully prostitute her chastity to remedy her poverty out of the wages of her prostitution.

The schools, then, are said to remain "*Catholic schools*," and "*our schools*" "*schools of the Catholic Church*," notwithstanding their having become "Public Elementary schools" under the Act of 1870.

(*a*) *Sed contra est*—That their proper designation is "*Public Elementary schools.*" As such they come under the provisions of a public law of the Empire. Their time-table or programme of studies is under the dictation or approval of a public official created by this law. The performance of the school under the programme thus imposed upon it is inspected, judged, and publicly reported by the above-named public officer, who has the right of entry at any hour.

The theory of the school still remaining a Catholic school requires that all the above-mentioned active intervention of the public Executive should be held to be purely inoperative legal fiction, causing no real prejudice to the possession of the school by the priest and the Bishop of the diocese. What Catholic of any discernment can accept this—at least as certain, and not open to legitimate doubt?

b. Next, as no school can be carried on without a responsible person to direct it, the school said to remain a Catholic school, is constituted under such a head, who has the name of *manager*. On the theory, then, of the school being a Catholic school, the person who either directly appoints or who ratifies and accepts the nomination of the manager will certainly be the Bishop of the diocese.

Sed contra est—that the Bishop of the diocese not only does not appoint the manager, but after he is appointed or has received the ratification of his appointment from the department of the civil Government charged with the execution of the law, the manager of the school, supposed by the theory to remain a Catholic school, transacts all the business of the school with the officials of this department exactly the same as if the Bishop of the diocese were known to be a mythical fiction having no existence. As regards the work of the manager of the school, the Bishop of the diocese stands outside in the cold, and has no official recognition whatever in the business transacted between the Education Department and the person whom this department recognises as *their* manager, acting on *their* behalf, and in what is exclusively *their* business.

This then cannot but invest the theory that the school thus dealt with remains all the same a Catholic school, with a covering of the very greatest doubt, to the judgment of every Catholic ever so little acquainted with the business of life.

(*c*.) However, the votaries of this theory have one more point on which they rely. They say, We have the permission to append or annex *ab extra* a lesson on Catechism to the school which we have allowed to be transformed into a "Public Elementary School." By this permission we preserve the "vital core" of the school, and it remains "ours," a "Catholic school."

Sed contra est—that "permission," in its own nature, is not the right of the person who receives it, but of the person who grants it. The enjoyment of a permission cannot consequently be the ground and foundation of a right to possess. If, then, the Catholics can show no better title to the possession of the schools than the *de facto* enjoyment of the permission to append to the public Elementary school the said lesson on Catechism, St. Augustine will say to those who reason thus, "Quid tam non tecum quam tu, si alicujus est quod es?" What is less, yours than yourself, if you depend upon some one else for being what you are? Or, in other words, what are less yours than these same schools, which you imagine to yourselves to be yours, if this one thing—viz., this contingent Catechism lesson—on which as a last forlorn plea, you ground your claim of the school being yours, is seen to be out of your power and in the power of another? Add to this, that this other is already known to you as one who has banished the Names of God and His Christ from that which has already been given up to him.

The conclusion, then, for every discerning Catholic mind, to be drawn from the foregoing inquiry is, that the case, as regards the Catholic ownership of the schools, is involved in such extremely grave doubt that no Catholic who has any public spirit and solicitude for public interests can justifiably disregard it.

Such a one, however, may be imagined to say : "It is true, the case bears a very suspicious appearance. I admit this. But things can go on very well for a long time yet, all the same. There is no reason for hurry. Let us wait and see what turn things will take."

To this it is to be replied, that when almost the whole body of the clergy under Archbishop Warham, brought themselves to acknowledge the King's supremacy in all causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, they no doubt said exactly the same. "Things can go on very well all the same, at least for some time. Let us wait and see what will come to pass."

Things, however, did not go on all the same, and the radical change very soon began to produce the radical fruits. There is no longer now any question respecting the Royal supremacy of judicature. But there is a perfectly similar question, to be dealt with either by recognition or by rejection. This is the alleged right of the civil power to take into its own hands the office of schoolmaster for the children of the families composing the State. The Spartan State is the solitary example in history of a State claiming the right of disposing of the children independently of their parents. Should this right be recognised, and what is now being done is moving very rapidly in the direction of its recognition, things will certainly not go on all the same. The civil Government, having its right to act the part of the schoolmaster, even if only partially recognised, will very soon cease to tolerate any divided jurisdiction, and will make itself absolute master. Things will not go on all the same!

But this Catholic may still say : Even if they are not to go on all the same, what can I do? I have no power to intervene to bring about a change.

It must now be replied to him : Yes, you have the power to intervene. With what result? That you must leave in the hands of God. But to intervene you certainly have both the power and the right; and in critical circumstances, the right to intervene carries with it the duty.

The reigning Pope (Leo XIII.) says in a letter to the Bishops of Belgium, referring to a certain disturbed feeling prevailing among some of the laity in Belgium : "Quibus autem scire satis, Apostolicæ Sedi Romanoque Pontifici, *ad quem omnibus semper patet accessus*, officium esse demandatum . . cavendi ne quid in Ecclesia serpat aut disseminetur, quod de fide et moribus doctrinæ officere vel cum eâ discrepare videtur" (August 3, 1881), to whom it should be enough to know, that in the Apostolic See and to the Roman Pontiff, *to whom access is at all times open to everyone*, the office has been committed of keeping watch lest anything should get into circulation and be spread about in the Church which appears to be either injurious to the doctrine concerning faith and morals, or to be at variance with it.

If, then, your mind is not at ease on the question of the transformation of the once independent Christian school of the Catholic Mission into the public Elementary school of the education law of 1870, and if you see in this the beginning of the fatal recognition of the right of the civil State to exercise the office of schoolmaster-general, to be followed by the gradual usurpation on the part of the civil State of complete and unlimited power over the schools to be frequented by the children of the families of the Church, Leo XIII. tells you that you have the perfect right to come before him and to open out your mind to him.

The great and signal advantage to be gained if a number of Catholics were to unite together to open their minds to the Holy See and the Roman Pontiff, submitting to his judgment the points that are therein raised or such others as may appear more convincing to the better judgment would be, that their minds would then in any event be completely satisfied and set at rest.

If it be really true that the Catholic cause in the realm of Great Britain is in imminent danger of being brought into complete servitude to the civil power, the vigilance of the Sovereign Pontiff would be awakened afresh, and the remedy would then be in the hands of the only power on earth capable of dealing with the danger.

If on the other issue the alarm is judged by the Sovereign Pontiff to be needless and unfounded he will not fail to signify this to the memorialists, telling them to study to preserve a quiet mind and to lay aside all their unfounded fears—which reply would at once have the desired effect.

I have written this letter, my dear Dr. Laing, thus at length to you, partly because I know you to be a member of the Catholic Union, and that as such you have opportunities for making its drift and purpose known to those among your fellow-members, to whom you thought what has been brought forward might prove suggestive, but more especially as some little mark of honour due to you. You have led the way in your letter, which I have read with the very greatest satisfaction in the pages both of the *Tablet* and the *Weekly Register*, in exposing the secret of the manner in which the godless Public Elementary School Law has come to be palmed off upon a reluctant—and reluctant because in the main a God-fearing—people. You have publicly given the true reason why we owe no kind of allegiance to this evil and impious law. You have stood forward to show us how history sadly repeats itself, in the English people being left without leaders to become the prey of the godless and designing enemies of God and His Christ.

May God long spare your life and strength for the holy and Christian work which still remains to be done for the complete and effectual resistance, if needs be to death, to all such deceptions as those which you have recently exposed!

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

CHANCERY COURT OF YORK.

On Saturday Lord Penzance held a Court for the Northern Province in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Lords, by permission of the Lord Great Chamberlain. The Judge was attended by Mr. Cyrus Waddilove, as Acting Registrar, and by Mr. George Norton, who officiated as secretary in the unavoidable absence of Mr. John Hassard. The Court was crowded.

DEAN AND OTHERS V. GREEN (CLERK).

This was an application for the release from prison of the Rev. Sidney Faithorne Green, M.A., incumbent of St. John the Divine, Miles Platting, in the diocese of Manchester, who has been in custody in Lancaster gaol since March, 1880, under a writ of *significavit* for contempt of Court in not obeying a monition issued under the Public Worship Regulation Act commanding him to abstain from certain "illegal" practices as regards "excess of ritual" in the observance of Divine service in that church.

Mr. Christie, Chancellor to the Bishop, and Mr. Moore appeared in support of the application; Mr. Jeune was counsel for the promoters.

Mr. CHRISTIE, addressing his Lordship, said he appeared on behalf of the Bishop of Manchester to make an application to his Lordship to grant the release of the Rev. Sidney Faithorne Green, late a beneficed clergyman in the diocese of Manchester, but then a prisoner in Lancaster gaol under a *significavit* issued by his Lordship. It would be hardly necessary for him to go into all the details of the case, as they were, he imagined, familiar to his Lordship. All, therefore, that he would say on the subject was, that a monition was issued by his Lordship to Mr. Green forbidding him from using in the church of St. John, Miles Platting, certain ceremonies and certain vestments; but that monition being disobeyed, an inhibition was then ordered by his Lordship on the 16th of August, 1879, and served on the 24th of August. That inhibition was disobeyed, and, consequently, on the 25th of November, 1880, a *significavit* was issued by his Lordship to the Court of Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and upon that Mr. Green was on the 19th of March arrested on a writ *de contumace capiendo* issued on the 9th of March, and lodged in Lancaster Gaol, where he had ever since remained. During that period he made no submission, but the Bishop of Manchester, as Ordinary of the diocese in which the offences were committed and in which Mr. Green was until his deprivation a beneficed clergyman, applied to his Lordship for his release. The operation of the Public Worship Regulation Act, under which proceedings were taken against Mr. Green, appeared to be that upon an inhibition remaining in force for a period of three years the benefice shall become void, and except under certain contingencies which had not happened, more than three years having elapsed, the benefice had become void under the operation of the Act. The Bishop, therefore, asked his Lordship to make an order either for relaxing the inhibition, or directing the release of Mr. Green on the two following grounds—namely, first, with submission to his Lordship, whether Mr. Green had not received an adequate punishment for the offence he had committed. He had now been punished by the most serious puuishment which that Court had practically ever assessed—namely, deprivation of his benefice; for deprivation was a punishment which had not of late years been imposed by this Court. He had received a punishment which the Court was in the habit of inflicting only for the most heinous offences which could be committed by a clergyman, and, in addition to that, he had undergone sixteen months' imprisonment. Therefore, the Bishop submitted on this ground whether the punishment received by Mr. Green was not adequate to the offence which he had committed. The Bishop asked for his liberation on another ground—namely, that the sentence had really exhausted itself. The whole object of the suit had been obtained, and the suit was practically, and, he should venture to suggest, actually at an end by the deprivation of Mr. Green. He was no longer rector of Miles Platting, and, consequently, he could not further disobey his Lordship's monition, because that monition only had relation to the church of St. John, Miles Platting. The monition commanded Mr. Green "to refrain for the future when officiating in his said church from unlawfully doing these acts." Therefore, he was no longer in a position to disobey the monition, and he (Mr. Christie) should submit that as he could not disobey the monition, and as he had been deprived, the promoters of the suit had no longer any interests in the matter, and the suit, consequently, might be said to have come to an end. On that ground also he had to ask his Lordship to grant the application. Those being the only grounds upon which he made the application, he did not know whether he ought to address his Lordship upon the question whether in the circumstances of the case and in the present position of affairs his Lordship had power to order the release of Mr. Green without reference to any action of the promoters of the suit. He did not know whether there was any opposition to the application, but he might say that the Bishop of Manchester had had no communication with them upon the subject. This was purely and simply the Bishop's application, and he did not know what course the promoters proposed to take.

Lord PENZANCE asked whether there was any opposition.

Mr. JEUNE said he would state exactly what course they proposed to take, but he thought the course was one which would relieve his learned friend from discussing the question of his Lordship's power in the matter.

Lord PENZANCE : You do not deny that I have the power.

Mr. JEUNE : I do not wish, my Lord, to go into that question.

Lord PENZANCE : I am well satisfied that I have the power.

Mr. JEUNE : I do not wish to discuss any prelimi-

nary matter in this question as to the right of the Bishop of Manchester and the parties to the suit. I do not wish to raise that question, nor do I desire to discuss the other grounds mentioned by my learned friend as sufficieut for asking your Lordship either to relax the inhibition or to release Mr. Green. I do not desire to argue whether Mr. Green has received adequate punishment or not, and still less to discuss, though I do not consent to the argument, that the suit is at an end, and that the sentence has exhausted itself, or that the fact of Mr. Green being deprived and so prevented from disobeying the monition by being unable to officiate in the church of Miles Platting has anything to do with the matter. There is another consideration which at present affects my clients and induces them to instruct me to say what I have to say to the Court as to the course they desire to take. My clients have been recently informed, and it is no doubt the case, that the Bishop of Manchester has appointed a clergyman to take charge of the services at St. John's, Miles Platting, and that he will, in fact, commence the administration of the services in that church next Sunday. My clients have heard that with the greatest satisfaction because it is that fact which enables them to take the course which they propose. It is not to be supposed that the deprivation of a clergyman exhausts an inhibition, because that inhibition is wider in its terms than reference to any particular church, inasmuch as the inhibition forbids the clergyman to officiate in any church in the diocese. Until the inhibition is relaxed, therefore, it is perfectly clear that the inhibition remains in force. If, it is asked, what are the proper limits of imprisonment in a case where it is inflicted, the view of my clients and my view is that it ought to be determined with reference to the object for which the imprisonment was inflicted. The purpose of the imprisonment is to enforce the order of the Court, to secure the proper performance of the service, and to prevent the clergyman acting in defiance of the decree. The imprisonment, therefore, must last till these purposes are effected. The Public Worship Regulation Act provides a means by which these objects may be speedily attained, for it provides that the Bishop may on an inhibition of a clergymnn make due provision for the services of his church. It is, therefore, in the power of the Bishop, immediately after the issue of the inhibition, to appoint a clergyman by whom the services of the church may be performed in a legal manner, and to prevent the inhibited clergyman from officiating while the inhibition remains in force. My Lord, the course which I have mentioned as permitted to the Bishop under the Act was pursued in the case of "Hudson *v.* Tooth" ("L. R." 2, P. D., 125)—a case similar in may respects to the present, the circumstances of which, I may add, taking place as they did before the proceedings in this case were commenced, afforded to everyone the clearest intimation, not only of the inevitable consequences to a clergyman of disobedience to an inhibition issued by this Court under the Public Worship Regulation Act, but also of the conditions necessary to be fulfilled before such imprisonment could terminate, but on the fulfilment of which a termination of such imprisonment could with certainty be expected. What happened in that case is stated in the report of it in the "Law Reports." A few days after the inhibition was issued—namely, on the 23rd of December, 1877—the inhibition having been issued on the 13th of December, the Bishop of the diocese appointed a curate to officiate in the church at Hatcham. On the 24th of December Mr. Tooth resisted the entrance of the curate into the church, and himself officiated. On the 13th of January, Mr. Tooth's contempt was signified to this Court, and Mr. Tooth was imprisoned. "On Sunday," the report states, "the 16th of February, Divine service according to law was, without any opposition being offered, performed in St. James's, Hatcham, by the curate appointed by the Bishop of Rochester." On the 17th of February, counsel for the promoters stated to this Court that, "as the curate appointed by the Bishop of Rochester had obtained possession of the church and, without any opposition being offered, performed Divine service there according to law on the previous Sunday, the complainants desired to testify their consent to any order the Court might in the circumstances think fit to make with regard to Mr. Tooth's release from prison, and, if the Court should consider that they should do so, were ready themselves to apply for such release notwithstanding that Mr. Tooth had not cleared his contempt." On intimation being received of this application, and before the appointment of a clergyman to officiate at Miles Platting was known, my clients were prepared with proof that the services at Miles Platting church were conducted on Sunday last by Mr. Green's curate, as, in fact, they have been up to the present time, with the same illegal ceremonies for which Mr. Green stands monished and inhibited; and, further, that it is believed that if Mr. Green were released he would at once return and officiate again at Miles Platting. I have the affidavit with me, but I do not propose, in the circumstances, to read it to your Lordship. My Lord, in the present case, unfortunately, the course taken by the Bishop of Rochester in Mr. Tooth's case was not followed. I am instructed, also, that (although in March, 1881, within a few days after Mr. Green's imprisonment commenced, the Bishop of Manchester was informed that the services at Miles Platting were being conducted by Mr. Green's curate with all the illegal accessories for which Mr. Green was condemned by this Court, and was requested to appoint a curate to perform the services) no step was taken until three or four days ago. My Lord, I am instructed to say that if a curate had been appointed, as in the Hatcham case, and the services legally performed by him, as at Hatcham, my clients would have followed the same course as was taken by the promoters in that case, and would have consented to Mr. Green's release, or applied to your Lordship for it; but that they could not be parties to Mr. Green's release while they knew that service was being conducted at Miles Platting in the same illegal manner as before, and believed that if Mr. Green were released, he would at once again disobey the order of the Court and officiate at Miles Platting. They therefore desire, with all respect, but most emphatically, to disclaim all responsibility for the duration of Mr. Green's imprisonment. In their judgment, if a curate had been appointed on the issue of the inhibition, such imprisonment need not possibly have occurred at all, and, if it had been necessary, need not have been prolonged beyond a period, measured at the outside, by days and not by weeks, much less by months, at which a curate to occupy the church and conduct the services according to law might have been appointed. With regard, therefore, to the motion now before the Court, my clients, while not admitting that such an application can be legally made to this Court by any one not a party to the suit, abstain from raising this question, and desire to say that, inasmuch as a curate at Miles Platting has been appointed, and inasmuch as they cannot doubt that the Bishop of Manchester, in applying for Mr. Green's release, will not hesitate to assume the responsibility of enforcing the rights of law and order at Miles Platting should they be endangered (as they trust will not be the case), they willingly leave the matter in your Lordship's hands, and will be satisfied with any order which your Lordship in your discretion may be pleased to make.

At the conclusion of the learned counsel's address, Lord Penzance proceeded to read his judgment as follows:—

I cannot but express my surprise that an application of this kind should not have been made before on Mr. Green's behalf. It is now some time (the exact date is not material) since Mr. Green was, by virtue of the provisions of the Public Worship Regulation Act, deprived of his living, and ceased to be vicar of Miles Platting. That this altered his position as defendant in this suit cannot be doubted. For what was this suit, and for what purpose and by whom was it instituted? It was instituted by persons who, being parishioners of the parish of Miles Platting, considered themselves aggrieved by the way in which Mr. Green, then their vicar, performed the services of the church, and the object of the suit was to compel Mr. Green to desist from the illegal practices of which they complained, and to perform the services in future in a manner conformable to the ecclesiastical law. With the deprivation of Mr. Green, the purpose and object of the suit came to an end; the interests of the promoters of the suit, as parishioners, in the conduct of their vicar was no longer affected, and the character in which Mr. Green was made a party to the suit, and was cited to appear in this Court, ceased to be borne by him. And yet he was still in prison. One would have thought that in a situation so wholly changed from that in which the order for his imprisonment was made, he would have hastened to apply to the Court for his discharge. If it was supposed that there were any technical difficulties arising out of the precise terms of the statute applicable to the case which stood in the way, he might at least have given the Court an opportunity of considering what those difficulties were, and how far they could be overcome. But he has not done so, and his Bishop has, in my judgment, done wisely and well, and rendered a public service in coming forward to take his place, and giving the Court the opportunity of dealing with this matter which it could not have done if no application had been made to it. I proceed, therefore, to consider Mr. Green's present position in connection with the statutes by force of which he has been imprisoned, for the purpose of ascertaining whether I have the power as Judge of this Court to give effect to the opinion which I have expressed that, having been deprived of his benefice, he is justly entitled to his discharge. It is necessary to revert for a moment to the causes which have led to his imprisonment. He was admonished by this Court to discontinue certain illegal practices, and upon his refusing to do so, he was inhibited in the form prescribed by the Public Worship Regulation Act from performing any service of the Church within the diocese. He paid no attention to this inhibition, but continued to perform the service of his church. It was for this disobedience, in continuing his ministrations after he had been ordered to suspend them, that his comtempt was signified to the Court of Chancery under the provision of the statute 53 Geo. III., cap. 127, and he was, under a warrant issued from that Court, taken into custody. In so signifying his contempt, I had an unwelcome duty to perform, but on looking back upon it after all that has happened, I fail to see that I could have done otherwise. It is no doubt a public misfortune that an educated man of stainless character should be cast into prison, and still more so if he is a minister of religion; but the law must be obeyed, and it would be a still greater public misfortune, if the lawful orders of those who administered the law could be derided and set at nought with impunity. The interests of those who promoted the suit, who were parishioners of Mr. Green, and as such entitled to his lawful ministrations, had also to be considered. They were persons "aggrieved" in the language of the statute, and approached this Court to obtain redress for their grievances. It was impossible, without dereliction of duty on my part, to refuse to put in force such powers as the Court possessed to compel Mr. Green's obedience, when desired to do so by those for whose benefit the suit was instituted. But all this has changed now. He is no longer their vicar, and they are no longer his parishioners, and the order of the Court, so far as it enjoined him not to perform the services of his church as vicar of Miles Platting, can no longer be obeyed or disobeyed, as he is no longer vicar of that parish. Still, the question is not whether, as a matter of justice, Mr. Green ought to be liberated, but whether I have the legal power to order his liberation. This depends wholly, in my opinion, upon the provisions of the statute referred to, by virtue of which his imprisonment took place. There is, indeed, a subsequent statute, passed in the present century, which enlarges the powers of the Judge in this respect; but it is clogged with a proviso that the promoters of the suit give their consent, which they have not hitherto done. It may not unfairly be argued that, as the promoters' interests in the present suit have come to an end, a construction might be placed on the statute dispensing with its proviso, which was apparently intended only to safeguard those interests, but I do not feel myself at liberty to dispense with the positive language of an Act of Parliament in this manner. It may also be urged that, as every Court has the power of pronouncing for itself what constitutes a comtempt, so it must have the power of deciding for itself what may constitute a condonation or satisfaction of contempt. This, I think, is true, and when a Court has the power of imprisonment for contempt it has also the power of release. But this Court, and all Ecclesiastical Courts, although they are the Courts of the Sovereign, and administer the Queen's ecclesiastical law, have not, and never have had, as incident to their jurisdiction, the power of imprisoning Her Majesty's subjects for contempt. Up to the time when the statute of George III. was passed, the ordinary method of coercion and punishment was by a sentence of excommunication, and as it is by reason of the above statute alone that the Court had power to imprison Mr. Green, it must be in conformity with that statute, if at all, that the Court has power to release him. I proceed to examine its provisions. It declares that "when any person shall neglect to pay obedience to the lawful order of an Ecclesiastical Court" it shall be lawful for the Judge "whose orders have not been obeyed" to pronounce such person in contempt, and to signify the fact to the Court of Chancery, from which a writ of attachment is at once to issue for the person's imprisonment. The offence, therefore, for which the imprisonment is to take place is "neglecting to pay obedience" to the orders of the Court. I now turn to the provisions made for the release of persons so imprisoned. The statute says, "And upon the obedience of the party so not having obeyed, as aforesaid, the Judge should pronounce such party absolved from the contumacy and contempt," and shall forthwith make an order for his discharge. As to the former part of the section, the "not having obeyed" constituted the contempt, so the "obedience of the party" is made to constitute the satisfaction of the contempt and to confer a right to be discharged. So far all is plain—the imprisonment is obviously intended to enforce obedience, and the obedieonce once rendered the imprisonment is to come to an end. Has, then, Mr. Green obeyed the Court? There is no doubt whatever that up to the present time he has not done so willingly. But has he done so in fact against his will? What was the order of the Court? I have already stated that it was this, that he shoud abstain for a time from the ministration incident to his holy office. And he has so abstained, not willingly—indeed, very much to the contrary—but actually and effectually. A Court of Justice, in many, if not in most cases of imprisonment for contempt, has no power to make the offender obey its orders, except through such pressure as his confinement may exert upon him to induce him to do so, and if the offender is tolerably obstinate this pressure may prove ineffectual. But in this particular case it has so happened that the order of the Court was not an order to do or perform any act whatever, but only to abstain from doing certain things and performing certain acts which could not possibly be performed in prison. The Court, therefore, had the means, and was driven by Mr. Green to use them, of making his further disobedience impossible, and securing compliance with its orders with or without his concurrence. It was open to him to render willing obedience that he might retain his liberty. He has chosen to sacrifice his liberty that obedience might be extorted from him. And so up to the present time he has "obeyed." But what guarantee, it may be asked, is there that he will do so in future? The answer to this, I think, is that the inhibition must be considered practically to have come to an end with Mr. Green's deprivation. The Public Worship Act does not in so many words say so; but it provides, in section 13, that the inhibition is at first to be only for a period of three months, and then that it is not to be relaxed until the incumbent undertakes to obey the monition; and then it proceeds to say that if the inhibition remains in force, unrelaxed for three years, the benefice of the incumbent is to become void. It is impossible, I think, not to regard the greater and ultimate penalty of deprivation as intended to take the place of, and supersede the inhibition. If, indeed, the inhibition is regarded as an order by the Court not to officiate as incumbent of the parish in respect to which the suit is instituted, it must necessarily come to an end when the incumbency ceases, and although there are words to be found in the form of inhibition which the statute enjoins, extending its operation to the whole diocese, the primary, and not only the primary, but the substantial purport of the inhibition in this case was that Mr. Green should no longer perform the services of the church as vicar of Miles Platting. I cannot doubt but that if Mr. Green had applied to the Court for his discharge at any time during his incumbency of that parish, and offered his assurance that he would in future, so long as the inhibition lasted, abstain from ministration in the parish of Miles Platting (saying nothing about the rest of the diocese), I should have felt bound to accept that assurance as a substantial compliance with the Court's order, and, to use the words of the statute, "a reasonable satisfaction of his contempt." I have arrived, therefore, at this point in the inquiry—Mr. Green has, in fact, obeyed the order of the Court contained in the inhibition up to the time of his deprivation, and there is no such order any longer in force binding upon him in the futuro. Is this enough to satisfy the terms of the statute of George III., and justify his discharge, bearing in mind that his obedienhe has been quite involuntary and extorted from him? No doubt could, I think, have been entertained on this subject, but for some words which are to be found in the form appended by a schedule to that statute. I allude to the form of the writ under which he was arrested, and the form of the writ under which, if at all, he is to be released. The writ of *capias* recites the contempt and commands the sheriff to "attach the said A B by his body until he shall have made satisfaction for the said contempt." The writ of doliverance recites the former writ, and then goes on thus:—"Now, he having submitted himself and satisfied the said contempt," we command you to cause the said A B to be delivered out of prison. As regards making satisfaction for his contempt, Mr. Green has, I think, by his lengthened imprisonment and his actual obedience to the Court's order, abundantly done so. But can it be said that he has "submitted himself"? I think it would be straining this language from its natural meaning to say that he had, and if these words had been found in the enacting part of the statute, as a condition upon which the Judge has the power to discharge him, I am afraid I should have been bound to refuse to order the prisoner's release. But they are not to be found there. The only condition there named is that he shall have "obeyed," and a man who abstains from doing a thing which he is ordered not to do, and, in point of fact, does not do it, does, I think, "obey," whatever be the cause which leads to his not doing it. If, for instance, he had been confined to his bed by illness, or, indeed, prevented by any cause external to his own choice, from doing the thing prohibited, he none the less, as it appears to me, obeys the prohibition, though he were minded, if he could do so, to set it at defiance. It would be hard, indeed, if he were at one and the same time compelled to comply with the Court's order and punished for not doing so. It is enough, I think, if the orders of Courts of Justice be complied with; to go further and investigate the motives of compliance is beyond their province, as it may probably be beyond their power. Such being the effect of the enacting portion of the statute, it would be quite contrary to the recognised principles upon which Courts of Law construe Acts of Parliament to enlarge the condition of the enactment, and thereby restrain its operation, by any reference to the words of a mere form given, for convenience sake, in the schedule; and still more so when that restricted operation is not favourable to the liberty of the subject, but the reverse. It is needless to cite authorities for these principles and construction, but it so happens that there is in existence a most apposite one by a judge of high repute — Lord Cottenham — in relation to the schedule of this very statute. "*In re* Barnes," relating to this very schedule, "If the enacting part of the schedule cannot be made to correspond, the latter must yield to the former." It is not difficult, moreover, to perceive how it came about that these words, "submitted himself," found their way into this form. The Act did not deal only with contempts committed by disobeying the orders of the Court, but also with contempts committed in the face of the Court—that is to say, insults to the Court or obstruction to its proceedings. For such contempts it is obvious enough that "submission," and not "obedience," would be properly required by the Court before the offender was discharged; and accordingly the statute in its enacting part, when describing the conditions upon which persons offending by contempt should be liberated, uses the following language:—"Upon the due appearance of the party so cited, and not having appeared as aforesaid, or the obedience of the party so cited, and not having obeyed as aforesaid, or the due submission of the party so having committed a contempt in the face of the Court, the Judge shall pronounce such party absolved from his contempt." Those who framed the statute, therefore, when drawing up the forms in the schedule, seems to have carelessly framed this writ of deliverance, which was intended to be used in cases of "disobedience" as well as contempts committed "in the face of the Court," in language which appears to me to be in strictness appropriate to the latter class of contempts only. But this is a matter of small importance. If under the effective words of the statute Mr. Green is entitled to his release, as I think he is, I shall not be deterred from ordering that release because I am obliged, in reference to the statute to make use of a form the recitals of which, as I interpret them, do not correspond with the facts. There is little more to be said. The Court, having exacted obedience to its decree, is well satified to be able, by a reasonable interpretation of the statute, to put an end to an imprisonment which Mr. Green appears so little anxious to put an end to himself. So long as Mr. Green was vicar of Miles Platting it was necessary to detain him in prison to prevent his open disobedience to and defiance of the order which the Court had made, that he should forbear from all performance of Divine service in his parish. When he ceased to be vicar of Miles Platting the necessity for his imprisonment ceased also. Anything like an attempt to obtain from him a recognition, however tardy, of the duty which he owes to his Sovereign and to his country, in rendering a willing compliance to the laws under which he lives and under which he held his preferments, would involve a struggle with him entirely beneath the dignity of the Court. I therefore pronounce Mr. Green to have satisfied his contempt, and I direct the Registrar to affix the seal of this Chancery Court of York to a writ of deliverance in the form prescribed by the statute.

Vice-Chancellor Bristowe, in giving judgment in a case which came before him in the Lancashire Court of Chancery at Manchester, made some severe comments on the morality of the transactions which had been exposed in the case. The action was brought by Messrs. Edlestone, Outram, and Co., cotton spinners and manufacturers at Preston, against Messrs. Jones Brothers and Co., merchants, Manchester, to obtain from the defendants, who acted as their agents, complete accounts of transactions between them extending over a number of years. The Vice-Chancellor held that the plaintiffs were entitled to what they asked and the costs of the action. He said he had always thought that Manchester commission agents were gentlemen whose honour and integrity were of the highest. It was grievous to have to find in this case that a person—he would willingly assume that it was without the knowledge of his employers—was minded to what could only be called a nefarious mode of conducting business, carrying to the account of the manufacturer for goods sold sums lower than they were sold for. While he accepted the statement that this was unknown to the firm, still they were responsible; and he was surprised that no explanation of the matter had been given to the Court, and that the person by whom the nefarious acts were done was still in the employment of the defendants. Notice of appeal was given.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. hope to issue before Christmas a *Life of Admiral Lord Hawke*, by Professor Montagu Burrows, of Oxford. The family papers have been placed at his disposal, und there will be as a frontispiece an engraving from a picture of the Admiral in the possession of the family. The courts-martial upon Admirals Byng and Keppel will receive some illustrations from original sources in the body of the work.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, November 11.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

It was, of course, certain that the Government would be able to muster at least a bare majority in support of the *clôture*, and the fate of Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment has, unhappily, for some time past not been doubtful. The discipline that is maintained in the Ministerial ranks only admits of the open manifestation of convictions on occasions when the interests of the Ministry are seriously menaced. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are far from adequately appreciating the strong feeling of aversion to the brutal policy of gagging opposition that day by day is growing in strength. The long discussions that have been devoted to the question of the *clôture* have had the result of stripping away the lying pretexts with which an effort was at first made to disguise the Ministerial intentions in urging this scheme, and of bluntly exposing the views and motives that actuate its supporters. It is now frankly owned that it is really freedom of speech that is threatened, that the *clôture* is not wanted to check the Irish tactics of obstruction, but to deprive the Opposition—whenever it seems desirable—of the opportunity of duly debating measures of paramount public interest. Mr. Gladstone will probably find that whilst transient and temporary advantages may accrue to the Radical cause from stifling Parliamentary discussion, the discredit in which the Radical party will be involved in the country will be lasting and permanent. Happily for the interests of the Conservative party, any factious advantage that the *clôture* may give Radicalism in the Lower House can always be neutralised by the action of the House of Lords. In the end Mr. Gladstone may find that, even from the base point of view of the schemes of faction, no greater blunder has ever been committed than in imposing the *clôture* upon a reluctant Parliament and a hostile country.

The lull that comes after the storm still continues in Egypt. Even the presence of Lord Dufferin has thus far been signalised by no incidents of importance. The Egyptian Government has, it is said, intimated to the Great Powers the termination of the Dual Control. But it was from the first certain that the Dual Control would never be re-established. On the really important questions as to the new institutions that are to be set up in its place nothing is known. It is probable that the English Government look as much to the suggestions of Lord Dufferin for the definite elaboration of their scheme for a settlement as to his tact and skill in carrying it into operation. The general feeling in England is that the time has certainly come when Mr. Gladstone's Government should plainly declare the broad principles on which it is intended to proceed in Egypt. It is obvious that the deliberate reticence and mystery that are preserved may be excused, but cannot be accounted for, by the diplomatic necessities of the position. Sir Stafford Northcote's challenge to the Ministry to boldly declare its Egyptian policy, has come none too soon for the justifiable impatience of the public. The diplomacy of the present Government since its accession to office has been a series of disreputable blunders, from the worst consequences of which only happy accidents have enabled it to escape. There is no temptation for the English people to place limitless confidence in the diplomacy that made the Egyptian war inevitable; and which, if it is true to its traditions and its engagements, will surrender all the advantages that the successful campaign has achieved. It is quite time to learn whether the policy that was pursued in the Transvaal and Afghanistan is to be followed in Egypt. The reasons that justified scuttling out of Candahar will, it must always be remembered, justify scuttling out of Cairo. The proceedings in connection with the trial of Arabi are, it may be remarked incidentally, not adapted to convey a lofty opinion of the wisdom shown in the present management of Egyptian affairs.

The biennial elections to Congress that have taken place during the past week in the United States have resulted in the crushing defeat of the Republican party at the polls. The Democratic victories that were obtained in the thoroughly Republican State of Ohio indicated the probable result, but scarcely prepared public opinion for so complete a revolution in the position of parties as has been accomplished. The Democrats have carried all before them as usual in the Southern States, and they have won in New York and New Jersey and Indiana, where they have always possessed great strength. But they have done far more than this: they have triumphed in States like Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and California, where the Republicans appeared to possess a preponderance that could not be shaken. No great public issues were at stake, and the elections simply prove the general hatred and contempt which the Republican party has accumulated by its defiant disregard of political decencies in the management of affairs. The Democrats will possess in the new House of Representatives, that does not come together until next March, a majority of about fifty, whilst in the Senate parties will be nearly evenly balanced. The Democrats have often before possessed a temporary majority in Congress, but have none the less failed in their endeavours to obtain the actual control of the government. It is natural, however, that they should look forward now with sanguine anticipations to the next Presidential Election, that takes place in two years' time. In 1876 the Democratic candidate was actually elected, and the choice of Mr. Tilden was annulled by notorious fraud. In 1880 the temporary defection of New York from the Democratic cause alone prevented their victory. But in 1884 it does not seem possible that the Republicans can avoid the loss of the political monopoly of the Federal Government that they have held since the War of Secession.

The French Chambers have met, and the next few days will probably enable it to be seen whether the Ministry of M. Duclerc is likely to be more than a Vacation Ministry. Its strength notoriously consists in its helplessness and the equal helplessness of the factions through whose rivalries it was enabled to come into existence. The fear of M. Gambetta may probably induce the Chamber to give a support to M. Duclerc which would not otherwise be forthcoming. The return of M. Gambetta to power means *scrutin de liste* and a policy of adventure. *Scrutin de liste* menaces the interests of the representatives; M. Gambetta's policy of adventure excites the fears of their constituents. So it is quite possible that M. Duclerc may, after all, discover that threatened Ministries live long. The Ministerial declaration that was made at the opening of the Chambers deals in the meaningless commonplaces on the position of public affairs that are customary. The Chamber is distinctly asked to avoid the discussion of the burning questions that would be fatal to Ministerial tranquillity. The programme for the Session is one, however, that may well satisfy Parliamentary activity. The Budget is first to receive attention; then projects of law for the reorganisation of Tunis, for the administration of Algeria, and for the development of the French colonial system are to be brought forward; whilst a series of internal reforms that would satisfy even the rapacity of an English Radical for legislation, are promised. The most significant measure is one for dealing with habitual criminals. This is notoriously the pet project of M. Gambetta, anxious to revenge himself on an influential section of his former constituency at Belleville.

The retirement of Mr. Walpole from the representation of the University of Cambridge in the House of Commons cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed. Mr. Walpole has, during the twenty-six years that he has occupied his present position, admirably upheld its best traditions. In his hands academic interests have always received vigorous and dexterous support; whilst in him the intellectual Conservatism, that is the political creed of the vast majority of educated Englishmen, has found an excellent representative. The part that Mr. Walpole has taken in public affairs is one that has won for him the kindly esteem of men of all parties. In losing Mr. Walpole's services the House of Commons and the University of Cambridge will unite in admiring recognition of one who so excellently realised the best ideal of English public life. The successor of Mr. Walpole in the representation of the University has long since been designated by public opinion. In selecting Mr. Cecil Raikes as its candidate, the Conservative party will secure for a representative one who has long held a leading position in the Conservative ranks, and is certain to hold a chief place in the next Conservative Government. To no one could the defence of the interests of the Church, of the University, and of the Conservative cause be entrusted with greater confidence. Both as a Churchman and as a Conservative Mr. Cecil Raikes is certain of the enthusiastic support of the constituency that he is called upon to represent.

THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

There is much that affords cynical amusement in the spectacle that the Radical Government presents of turbulent exultation over what it is pleased to believe is its recovered popularity in consequence of its Egyptian policy and the success of the Egyptian campaign. It is now tacitly confessed, as was obvious and notorious enough, that six months ago the Radical Government was as much hated as it was despised by the English people. But it is audaciously maintained that the rout of Tel-el-Kebir has changed all that. And Ministers and the supporters of Ministers believe, or affect to believe, that the tardy adoption of an Imperial policy has made men forget the follies, the blunders, and the crimes that have distinguished two years of a Radical Administration, and has given to Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues a fresh lease of power and popularity. Strong in this affected conviction, the Ministry is prepared to proceed swiftly forward in the pursuit of a truly Radical policy, and has shaken itself free from the doubts and the hesitations with which a short time ago it was afflicted. The *clôture*, in its crudest and most revolting form, is again insisted upon; and as a sequel to the *clôture* the whole programme of destructive legislation that at present commends itself to the Radical imagination is to be forced on the acceptance of the present Parliament.

These ingenuous views were naturally developed by Mr. Gladstone under the convivial influences of the Lord Mayor's Banquet. Mr. Gladstone, with the rhetorical impudence that he rarely fails to attain to on necessary occasions, ventured in his speech at the Guildhall to survey, in tones of complacency, the position of affairs at the present time in comparison with that which has been presented on the two last anniversaries of the great civil function. He points out that the unsettled questions under the Treaty of Berlin no longer menace the peace of Europe. As if it was not Mr. Gladstone and his Government alone that almost stirred up a European war by the way in which they dealt with the claims of Montenegro! As if it were not the same Government that only escaped from a reopening of the Eastern Question by abandoning all those pretensions with regard to a new frontier for Greece that they had advanced and maintained at the Conference of Berlin! The Treaty of Berlin that under the dexterous guidance of Lord Beaconsfield gave England peace with honour, under Mr. Gladstone's management nearly gave England war with shame. When Mr. Gladstone appealed, after dinner, for credit for his Ministry for the part they took in the settlement of the affairs of the Levant, to use the language he selects, he made a demand upon the credulity and ignorance of his audience that only consideration for the decencies of hospitality could save from sharp resentment.

In the same spirit of insolent disregard of the facts of contemporary history, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to deal with the affairs of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, calmly ignoring the truth that anarchy in Ireland was deliberately permitted for party purposes by his Government—as Mr. Chamberlain, in words that he vainly endeavoured to explain away, naïvely confessed—asks men to congratulate themselves on the present condition of Ireland as the result of the wise remedial measures of a Radical Government.

The "measure of justice" which plundered Irish landlords was "under the blessing of "God" it seems what Mr. Gladstone relied upon to restore Irish tranquillity. Mr. Gladstone does not point out that this reliance was ignominiously disconcerted, and that the diminution of crime in Ireland at the present time is due to the most stringent of Coercion Acts, and to the fact that it does not suit the purpose just at present either of Mr. Parnell and his friends to stir up disorder or of Mr. Chamberlain and his allies to condone crime. It was, of course, inevitable that both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Childers should dilate in a tone of bombastic exaggeration upon the achievements of the army in Egypt, and should insinuate how much of the merit of those achievements is due to the Cabinet of pious politicians who, holding wars of aggression in sanctimonious abhorrence, blundered into the bombardment of Alexandria and the subsequent campaign. But how far the Radical Government has really gained in the popular estimation by its Egyptian policy is a singularly open question. It is quite certain that the enthusiasm which has been accorded to the military achievements of the army does not extend to the political management of the Government. It remains to be seen what practical advantages will be obtained for England in consequence of the Egyptian campaign, and if the results are found to be incommensurate with the popular expectations it will be found that the Government has lost rather than gained by its management of Egyptian affairs.

Beyond the boisterous assertions of the Ministers and their supporters there are no reasons for imagining that the position of the Government is one of renewed strength. The Egyptian war has not made the opponents of the Ministry condone or forget the surrender in the Transvaal, the retreat from Afghanistan, or the anarchy in Ireland that are the chief incidents of their two years' tenure of office. And it has not reconciled them to those characteristics of the present Ministry that has made its tenure of office a record of shame and scandal. The *clôture* certainly will not conciliate the hatred that has been excited by Mr. Gladstone's management of domestic affairs so far. And it will scarcely be maintained that the Egyptian campaign has done anything to strengthen the allegiance to Mr. Gladstone of the earnest zealots who gave an unfaltering faith to the mendacious hypocrisies of Midlothian, and contributed so much to the Liberal triumph of 1880.

LORD PENZANCE'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Green's release was a foregone conclusion when we went to press last week. After the announcement in both Houses of Parliament—the outcome, it is presumed, of the Lord Chancellor's very leisurely consideration of the case—it was clear that Lord Penzance was to give up his prey. The Bishop of Manchester was made a catspaw, apparently from having originated the suit, and so in legal fiction a party to it. The animus of the Judge was shown by delaying the hearing for a period so unusual, when the liberty of the subject is in question, as to merit the harder designation of insolence. Still no one could tell how the game would be played. The thing was to be done, as the *Times* says, "by "hook or by crook." It turned out to be more by the former implement than the latter. The leading journal may well call it "curious "reading."

Lord Penzance begins by throwing overboard all that has been hitherto affirmed for law, and setting up a new course of his own. The imprisonment being his own improvement on the Public Worship Regulation Act, he was determined that the release should be no less original. By the Act which authorises imprisonment on the writ of *significavit*, the prisoner can only be released on "appearing,

"obeying, or submitting, as the case may be," and thereupon being absolved of the contumacy (53 Geo. III., c. 127, s. i.). The form of the order for his release, enacted in the schedule, expressly recites that he has "submitted him-"self and satisfied the contempt." In the case of Thorowgood, a Quaker, imprisoned for contumacy to an order directing him to pay a Church-rate, no discharge was held possible without submission and obedience, and an Act was passed to enable the Court to release him on the application of the promoters. Mr. Tooth was released under this Act by Lord Penzance himself: we remember that he put some pressure on the counsel to make the application without the instructions of his clients, and indeed against their wishes. The Archbishop of Canterbury (as we all know) applied in vain to the Church Association to ask for the release of Mr. Green. As Mr. Green could not ask for it himself without acknowledging a jurisdiction which he repudiates, the Court was inaccessible, and the imprisonment continued even after the statutory deprivation. In this dilemma the two Primates agreed on a Bill which passed the House of Lords with the sanction of the Lord Chancellor, to enable the Court to discharge a prisoner on the application of the Archbishop of the Province. No one dreamed that it already possessed the power on the application of the Bishop of the diocese.

All this is now summarily reversed by Lord Penzance. He dismisses the Thorowgood Act as having no application to the case. He is quite satisfied that he has full power under the original Act of George III. He does not need the consent of the promoters, nor the petition of the prisoner. The Bill of the two Archbishops and the Lord Chancellor was wholly superfluous. He condescends to allow the Diocesan to set him in motion; but not as a party to the suit. As the Bishop has clearly no other *locus standi* either in law or practice, this must be purely a matter of form. Lord Penzance could have done without the Bishop of Manchester quite as well as with him. It follows that what he has done now he could have done at any former moment. Mr. Green has lain in prison for more than a year and a half for the sole will and pleasure of Lord Penzance. This is the first utterance of this wonderful judgment.

The second is even more surprising. Mr. Green is released as having "*submitted and "satisfied the contempt.*" These are the actual words in the order prescribed in the Act, and of necessity inserted in the present release. In point of fact Mr. Green has not only persistently refused to submit, but has never so much as appeared before Lord Penzance, nor paid the slightest attention to any citation, inhibition, or other process issuing from his Court. He wholly and absolutely repudiates his jurisdiction. This is his contempt, and so far from having satisfied it, he is actually deprived of his benefice for persisting in it. If he has repented, submitted, and satisfied the contempt, why is he yet suffering the heaviest penalty of the law—a penalty rarely inflicted for the grossest crimes?

The learned Judge answers with a distinction that shows the brilliancy of his genius. The inhibition happened to be framed in the negative—*not* to officiate in a certain church and diocese—and Mr. Green did not officiate there, *after he was put in prison!* Therefore he obeyed inhibition, and, obedience being the main object of the law, "submission" may be inferred. No doubt this is somewhat of a strain on the word; but the Court is not disposed to inquire too nicely into motives, nor to stand upon a word against the liberty of the subject.

So Mr. Green comes out of gaol absolved, obedient, and submissive, in the teeth of his own most strenuous recusancy. The punishment inflicted for his contumacy is the proof of his obedience: as if a martyr were adjudged to have burned incense to Cæsar because he had suffered decapitation for refusing.

This is highly refreshing to super-ingenious intellects. We ask, however, why this obedient and submissive parson is deprived of his benefice? If the contempt is satisfied, why is he yet subjected to the highest penalty of the ecclesiastical law? Here the judgment becomes still more exquisitely subtle. The inhibition, though obeyed (in this fantastic sense), has not been *relaxed*, because that requires a promise of obedience, which has not been made, and, remaining unrelaxed for three years, deprivation follows by the statute, without the intervention of the Court. In short, Mr. Green has at one and the same time been obedient and contumacious to the same inhibition—obedient enough to be entitled to his liberty, and contumacious enough to deserve the ultimate penalty of deprivation. We never credited poor Mr. Green with so much penetration. It is a pity he could not make a better use of his ingenuity than to miss the martyrdom for which he suffered, and lose the benefice in which he deserved so well.

It is only a clergyman of the Established Church whose liberty and property can be disposed of by such transparent sophistry. The deprivation is plainly the penalty of three years' disobedience to the inhibition. If Lord Penzance had left the law as the Legislature meant it to be, Mr. Green might have procured the relaxation of the inhibition, by effecting a compromise with the Bishop's approval: if not, he would have incurred the penalty designed for persistent disobedience. Lord Penzance defeated the intention of the Legislature by bringing into play the wholly different power of *significavit*. This is a power peculiar to a spiritual Judge—*i.e.*, a delegate of the spiritualty—which Lord Penzance is not. His right to exercise it is more than doubtful, even from the legal point of view, if we had any Court to try it. To the spiritual and moral sense it is manifestly spurious. In any case it raises a totally different issue. By putting Mr. Green in prison under the law of George III., on pretence of compelling obedience to the Public Worship Regulation Act, Lord Penzance united two inconsistent powers and punishments on one offence. While enforcing a compulsory and non-natural obedience to his negative inhibition he prevented the voluntary settlement which the Legislature had in view. Mr. Green is really deprived, not for abusing the period of grace allowed him by the Act, but for being deprived of it by Lord Penzance. The deprivation is, in fact, the penalty of his imprisonment, and as that has been adjudged to be obedience we are conducted to the absurd conclusion that a clergyman is deprived for not promising the obedience which he actually paid. Bad as the Public Worship Regulation Act is, it is impossible this can be law. Either the imprisonment was unlawful or the deprivation is invalid—probably both.

We regret to learn that Sir Stafford Northcote's health is far from good; but it is hoped that a short sea-trip will do much to establish his strength. We hear that Mr. W. H. Smith has placed a yacht at Sir Stafford's disposal.

As we have already announced, Lord Salisbury will deliver two speeches in Edinburgh on the 27th and 28th inst. His Lordship will also address a meeting at Hitchin on the 7th prox.; and we hear that he may probably pay a visit to Birmingham early in the ensuing year.

We are not in the secrets of the Liberal party, but we understand that a Liberal candidate will be forthcoming, and is already selected, to contest the University seat vacant at Cambridge by the resignation of Mr. Walpole.

The name of the gentleman in question is not yet divulged. It was, indeed, rumoured last evening in well-informed political circles that it was Lord Hartington's intention to be put in nomination against Mr. Raikes.

It has been understood for very many months past that the University Tories had adopted Mr. Raikes as their candidate at the occurrence of the next vacancy in the representation.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in fixing upon a satisfactory Tory candidate. It was too much to expect of Mr. Gorst that he should relinquish his seat for Chatham in order to contest Preston.

Nevertheless it is easy to sympathise with the annoyance of the Preston Tories at being again called upon to defend one of their seats.

The Preston Conservatives are quite right in insisting upon having a thoroughly good candidate. But it is possible, in such a case, to lay down too stringent conditions. If the Conservative party in every constituency were to demand a "well-known man" of the first rank in Parliamentary reputation as their representative, the Tory cause would suffer rather heavily.

We are glad to learn, however, that the difficulty is at last adjusted, and that at a meeting held at Preston late last night, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P. for Hertford, was unanimously adopted as the Tory candidate.

Mr. Balfour, who is a nephew of Lord Salisbury, has long since made his mark in the House of Commons. No better selection could have been made.

Nothing, of course, is yet arranged on the subject of the vacancy thus created at Hertford. We trust, however, that Baron Dimsdale, who retired from the representation of the borough in 1874, may be induced to stand again. The Liberal candidate will very probably be a Mr. Philips.

On Monday night the Speaker ruled that, in the First Resolution on *cloture*, the phrase "general sense of the House" signifies the general sense of both sides of the House, and not that of only one side.

This is obviously a most important point gained to freedom of debate. But its significance is immensely increased by the further fact, which we state on the highest authority possible, that the Speaker intends to declare publicly that his ruling above quoted is binding on all his successors.

Mr. Gladstone's disgraceful and barefaced offer to bribe Mr. Parnell and his followers into supporting the Government's First Resolution on the *cloture* is one of the remarkable series of events illustrative of the compact between Mr. Parnell and the Prime Minister.

The fact is that the Irish party fulfilled its part of the compact by helping to throw out Mr. Gibson's amendment. It was not to be expected of them that they should support the Government on the main question; all the more because the Government hoped to be able to secure a majority without their assistance.

A few days ago, however, the Liberal Whips, as we have heard from a well-informed source, had reason to fear that the First Resolution might, after all, miscarry. Hence the desperate bid made by Mr. Gladstone to secure at least the votes of the moderate Liberal Home Rulers, who, it was rumoured, were wavering in their allegiance to the Government, and half persuaded to join their Irish colleagues who follow Mr. Parnell.

The result of last night's Division will probably be known before these lines appear in print. From the best-informed quarters we learnt last evening that the Government majority was expected to be about forty.

We give but little credence to a prevalent rumour that Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice is about to join the Radical Ministry. Certainly the noble Lord has never exhibited the least liking for Mr. Gladstone's Radical policy in Ireland.

Nevertheless the rumour is, that Lord Edmond will succeed Sir Charles Dilke at the Foreign Office as Under-Secretary, and that the latter will accept the Chancellorship of the Duchy with a seat in the Cabinet; and further that Mr. Childers is to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Mr. Goschen will succeed him at the War Office.

Another rumour is to the effect that Lord Rosebery is to be President of the Council.

We hear from Oxford that the Rev. Dr. Liddon has just commenced a series of Sunday Evening Conferences for members of the University in the great Hall of Christ Church. The subject of the Conferences is the Epistle to the Ephesians; and the number of undergraduates who attended the first of them was very large.

The preliminary meeting of Heads of Houses for the purpose of choosing a successor to Dr. Liddon as Ireland Professor of Exegesis was held on Wednesday. The final selection has not yet been made.

It appears that, according to the provisions of Dean Ireland's will, the office may be held by a layman, although in all probability the worthy Dean never intended that the Chair should be filled by anybody but a clergyman. We hear that very probably some lay candidates will be nominated, in addition to the two clerical candidates already in the field—Mr. Edwin Hatch and Mr. John Wordsworth.

The candidature of any other Latitudinarian or Liberal would of course imperil the success of Mr. Hatch. Some of the Heads of Houses would, we imagine, be sure to prefer the claims of the candidate who believed least.

There cannot, of course, be the slightest doubt that Mr. Wordsworth would be by far the best choice.

Mr. Hatch's public labours in the field of theology have been, we understand, confined to the delivery of his Bampton Lectures, in which he broached the theory that, in the primitive Church, the duty of a a Bishop was merely to collect the alms of the faithful, and in general to perform functions which in more modern times have pertained to the office of beadle.

The able Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon, Mr. Charles Gore, has recently published a complete refutation of Mr. Hatch's extraordinary teaching.

The Metropolitan of Capetown was on Tuesday present at a meeting held at St. John's College, over which the Bishop of Oxford presided, in aid of the South African Church.

Most of our readers will recollect that, after the first Privy Council judgment in favour of Dr. Colenso, the Synod of the South African Church drew up a Constitution, in which it was declared that the Church in that Province was in no way bound by the pretended ecclesiastical and spiritual decisions of the State Courts in England.

Only a few months ago, in giving judgment in favour of Dean Williams, of Grahamstown—who has attached himself to the Colensoite schism—and against the Bishop of Grahamstown, the Privy Council declared that the Church of South Africa has cut itself adrift from the English Church by its refusal to recognise the spiritual authority of the Privy Council.

This absurd and preposterous pretension was simply scouted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. But it now appears that some of the ignorant laity of the South African Church are agitating for such a revision of the Provincial Constitution as shall recognise the claim of the English State Courts to decide questions of Church doctrine and discipline.

We hear that there is good legal authority for the opinion, that the adoption of this course would be tantamount to rehabilitating the excommunicated heretic who was formerly Bishop of Natal.

All thinking Churchmen ought henceforth to perceive the absolute necessity of abolishing the Privy Council as a pretended Court of Appeal in Church matters. One need be no "Ritualist" to discern the impossibility of any longer tolerating the blasphemous claims of a Court which has already ruled that it is lawful for an Anglican clergyman to deny the Inspiration of Scripture, the Everlasting Punishment of the Wicked, the existence of the Devil, Baptismal Regeneration, and the Deity of Christ our Lord.

Who does not see that, if the English Church did really permit the denial of these doctrines, she would be nothing but a heretical sect?

We trust that English Churchmen will be alive to this danger. It will be simply monstrous if our English Church authorities fail to offer their strenuous support to the noble Metropolitan of Capetown.

Mr. Green's release is, of course, a subject for the keenest congratulation; especially as the good priest himself has, as Lord Penzance is fain to confess, entirely abstained from even the least appearance of voluntarily paying obedience to his sham "Court of Arches."

By Lord Penzance's own admission, Mr. Green was kept in prison long after he was fully entitled to his release. It is also plain that the infamous "Church" Association would have kept him in gaol if it had been able to do so.

We also note that this worthy Judge made the following observation, which needs no comment:—"I am obliged, in reference to the statute, to make use of a form the recitals of which, as I interpret them, *do not correspond with the facts*. There is little more to be said." We should think not, indeed!

We are nevertheless decidedly of opinion that it would be sheer folly for Churchmen to trust to the Bishops not to use, in future, the power which they possess, of depriving the loyal clergy.

Such a power is as dangerous in its way as the power of using the *cloture* in the House of Commons. In neither case ought so dangerous a weapon to be entrusted to the hands of anyone.

Under present circumstances Churchmen must needs look forward to the long-delayed Report of the Royal Commission on Ecclesiastical Courts.

We are able to state that that Report will be delayed until after the Archbishop's return from his intended sojourn abroad. The Commissioners have felt it incumbent upon them not to suspend their work of collecting evidence during His Grace's lamented illness. But their Report will certainly not be drawn up until the Primate has been able once more to take part in their deliberations.

The untoward ending of Mr. Enraght's case at Bordesley—the living being in the hands of the Simeonite Trustees—illustrates how desirable it is, whenever possible, to provide for similar contingencies by forming new ecclesiastical districts and building churches for them, the patronage of which shall be placed in safe keeping. In this particular instance such a course would doubtless have been impracticable.

We observe that the Synod of Sydney, New South Wales, has chosen Mr. Canon Fleming, of St. Michael's, Chester-square, as one of the two clergymen from which the new Metropolitan of the Church of Australasia is to be chosen.

Mr. Fleming is known as an extreme Low Churchman. The reverend gentleman is also well known from the circumstance of his having consented to perform a pretended "marriage" ceremony between a divorced woman and her paramour.

We are informed that a large and highly-influential gathering of Churchmen is expected to attend the meeting to be held in Arlington-street next Thursday afternoon in support of the Pusey Memorial Fund.

Mr. Howell and some other persons, whose fussiness is in inverse proportion to their significance, are again attempting to get up an agitation on the subject of what they persist in calling "a free day" at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Howell ought to be made to understand that so long as his ridiculous self-assertion was a novelty, the public could afford to laugh at him and his nonsensical tirades; but now that everybody votes him a bore, Howell ought to be satisfied with the notoriety he has gained, and to retire on his laurels, since he has about the same chance of obtaining what he demands as a child has who cries for the moon.

We print on another page a full list of the candidates whom we recommend our readers to support in the London School Board Election. We have compiled it after careful inquiry as to the antecedents of each candidate.

It was the subject of general observation on Thursday night, that the only leading London Clubhouses which were not illuminated in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday were those of the Reform, Brooks's, and the Devonshire Clubs, to which the members of our Grand Old Radical Government belong.

We learn that a marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., and Mrs. White of Ardarroch.

We hear that Mr. Henry Manners's marriage with Miss Violet Lindsay is fixed to take place on the 27th inst.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

THE *JOHN BULL* LIST OF CANDIDATES.

The following candidates are recommended by the *John Bull* to the support of Churchmen and Conservatives:—

City of London (4).—Sir R. Hanson; Mr. H. C. Richards.
Chelsea (5).—Mr. W. Bousfield.
Finsbury (6).—Mr. W. R. Bourke; Mr. J. L. Roberts (*Wesleyan*); Rev. W. T. Webber; Rev. Dr. Wainwright (*Orangeman*).
Greenwich (4).—Rev. T. D. C. Morse; Mr. G. B. Richardson.
Hackney (5).—Rev. H. D. Pearson.
Lambeth (8).—Hon. C. A. Dillon; Rev. C. E. Brooke; (?) Mr. C. R. White; (?) Mr. G. C. Whiteley.
Marylebone (7).—Rev. W. Barker; Rev. J. J. Coxhead; Rev. J. R. Diggle; Mr. A. Mills.
Southwark (4).—Rev. C. D'Aguylar Lawrence; Mr. E. C. Corry (*Roman Catholic*).
Westminster (5).—Rev. B. Belcher; Mr. J. Ross (*Orangeman*).
Tower Hamlets (5).—Mr. H. E. Hoare; Colonel Prendergast (*Roman Catholic*).

Reviews.

FARRAR ON NEW TESTAMENT CHRISTIANITY.*

Dr. Farrar is one of those writers of whom it has been forcibly even if paradoxically said they would write more if they wrote less, more in weight and value if less in quantity. These volumes, with much that is of value, are yet deformed by so many marks of haste that we regret, for the subject's sake as well as for the permanent reputation of the writer, that the Horatian advice has not been attended to, and that a time had not been allowed for the revision of this book before it was cast into the market-place. Had this been done, these volumes would, without doubt, have been compressed, to the advantage of the reader and to the elucidation of the history of the Apostolic age. For lack of this delay, we have a cloud of wordy and multitudinous adjectives, clothing fanciful conjectures, which indeed augment the size of the book and at the same time conceal in part the poverty of the materials out of which it has emerged. We weary of the sesquipedalian words with which the platitudes of the writer are tricked out, we cannot say embellished. Surely a little more acquaintance with "the well of English undefiled" would have saved us from reading of "the extreme plasticity "of St. Peter's nature, the emotional impressive-"ness and impetuous receptivity which charac-"terise his recorded acts," as though "receptivity" could be "impetuous" and "impressiveness" be plastic. It is this habit, this—we must needs consider—vicious taste for big unmeaning words which may perhaps captivate the ears of the groundlings, but which prevent ordinary readers from understanding the meaning of the author, or may even induce the suspicion that he has no definite meaning. Thus he reprehends "the rapid "tendency to desynonymise the words 'Bishop' "and 'pres-byter;'" but how a word which means "overseer" can be called a synonym of another meaning "an elder" he does not tell us. By a bold figure the two offices might perhaps be called "synonyms;" but the words never were synonymous, and, if strictly synonymous, there could be no objection against substituting one for the other. Of course Dr. Farrar knows the meaning of synonym; it is a pity that his love for fine words has prevented him from using it aright. A little further on we read of "a myriad surfaces," but how "myriad," a singular adjective, emphasised as it is by the singular article, can be used thus in connection with the plural "surfaces" we are left to conjecture. It certainly seems to us so ungrammatical that even its novelty will not atone for its eccentric use.

We have no space, nor do we care to dwell upon the utter lack of taste displayed by Dr. Farrar in his translation of texts of the New Testament which he has occasion to translate anew. What, however, we are compelled to ask, is gained by such variants as "the expatriated elect of the dis-"persion"? (i. 152). Does any one think that "to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, "and that fadeth not away" is improved by being rendered "an inheritance incorruptible "and stainless and unwithering"? (i. 155). Is "missioned by him" a whit more English or more intelligible than "those that are sent"? These two volumes bristle with these novel readings or paraphrases. We cannot, however, do more than point out these specimens of Dr. Farrar's literary taste.

But there are more important defects than those arising from bad taste. We regret to mark the intolerance of the writer's tone and the imputation of bad motives which Dr. Farrar is too ready to attribute to all who differ from him. Thus, the name of the Bishop of Lincoln is rarely or never mentioned except to give an edge to a sarcasm, nor cited except to stigmatise. If commentators on Holy Scripture differ from the conclusions of Dr. Farrar, they do so, he is too ready to tell us, from heretical leanings or from a desire to narrow the blessings of the Gospel. Thus, to cite one instance of the intolerance which is too frequently met with in these pages:—In the First Epistle of St. Peter (chapter iii. 19, 20), occurs a famous passage, in which reference is made to the preaching of Christ "in the days of Noah." Now, apart, as it seems to us, of any intention to question any dogma of the faith, commentators, equal in number and not unequal in reputation, have interpreted these verses in two ways. By one section the words are taken to mean that Christ preached "in the days of Noah," and by the mouth of the Patriarch, to a disobedient world imprisoned in the flesh through their evil lusts: by another section the passage is understood of Christ's descent to Hades to preach to these disobedient ones who turned away from the teaching of Noah, for the words of the Apostle only refer to these. The first is the interpretation of St. Augustine, of the *Glossa Ordinaria*, and that of De Lyra, of Dionysius Carthusianus and Aquinas, of Fromond, of Hugo de St. Charo and of Gorranus, and, to omit other names, of Hammond, Pearson, Barrow, Leighton, and Horsley; the second interpretation is that of St. Cyril, Œcumenius, Lorinus, Folengius, Menochius, Estius, Benzel, Calvin, Alford, and Dr. Farrar. We are not about to express any opinion as to the superiority of either interpretation. Either may honestly be held; either, we have no doubt, has been held by men whose honesty cannot be called in question; yet, with these names before us supporting these diverse interpretations, we are told that "it involves no ambiguity except such as is "created by the scholasticism of a prejudiced "theology" (i. 140), that "no honest man" can hold any other view than that which Calvin and the writer have adopted, that any other interpretation is a "blunt weapon of ignorant calumny," and "the unworthy insinuation of dogmatic "embarrassment," whatever that may mean, and also "one of the most melancholy specimens of "theological hardness" (i. 142, 143). All this is very sad, very pitiful, very intolerant.

There is another objection to the tone of these volumes, on which we venture to say a few words. Whether from the haste with which these volumes must have been prepared, Dr. Farrar appears not to have come to any conclusion on some crucial points—points which, it may be, cannot be investigated for lack of evidence. These, instead of withholding until he can examine, he has chosen to throw down for his readers to doubt upon. He does so, for instance, when he suggests that the book of the Acts of the Apostles might have been closed with the imprisonment of St. Paul, not, according to the usual inference, because St. Luke wrote whilst St. Paul was imprisoned, but because "it would have been perilous and useless to nar-"rate the horrors in which the hitherto neutral "or friendly Roman Government began to play so "disgraceful a part" (i. 58). And, again, "It is a "reasonable conjecture that the sudden close of "the Acts of the Apostles may have been due to "the impossibility of speaking without indignation "and abhorrence of the Emperor and the Govern-"ment which, between A.D. 64 and 68, sanctioned "the infliction upon innocent men and women of "atrocities which excited the pity of the very "Pagans" (i. 83). This is suggested in order to lend support to a theory, afterwards elaborated, of the identity of Nero and the Antichrist of the Apocalypse: its effect, however, is to suggest that the book of the Acts of the Apostles might have been written long after the time when most critics—even unbelieving critics—believe it to have been written, and that the writer passed over the deaths of St. Paul and of his brethren in the faith because he was afraid, or at least judged it inexpedient, to speak of such atrocities. All this is, we need not say, nude conjecture without the slightest evidence to warrant it.

The authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews is dogmatically asserted not to belong to St. Paul, but to Apollos. We look for testimony to this fact, and are told that the suggestion that Apollos wrote it is due "to a flash of happy intui-"tion" (i. 339), which, however, remains "a flash" still. This is hardly a solid foundation for the assertion that it is the writing of Apollos, nor is the second link in the scale of evidence much more convincing. If it was not the writing of Apollos, then who did write it? asks Dr. Farrar. This is a kind of argument which admits of no reply. He is satisfied, however, that St. Paul did not write it. On this point of biblical criticism we are not called upon to express any opinion. When, however, the author proceeds to state why it could not be from the pen nor from the dictation of St. Paul, we are able to weigh and determine the value of his arguments in support of these assertions. He thus energetically repudiates the claim of St. Paul to the authorship of this Epistle, telling us that—

> The writer cites differently from St. Paul; he writes differently; he argues differently; he thinks differently; he declaims differently; he constructs and connects his sentences differently; he builds up his paragraphs on a wholly different model. St. Paul is constantly mingling his constructions, leaving sentences unfinished, breaking into personal allusions, substituting the syllogism of passion for the syllogism of logic. This writer is never ungrammatical; he is never irregular; he is never personal; he never struggles for expression; he never loses himself in a parenthesis; he is never hurried into an anacoluthon. (i. 297).

The force of all this declamation is somewhat impaired when we read that St. Paul used like Rabbinical arguments to those used in the Epistle to the Hebrews in his undoubted Epistles to the Galatians and Ephesians (i. 153), that the Epistle to the Hebrews betrays an acquaintance with Alexandrine philosophy, and that this was evident in other Epistles of St. Paul (i. 288, 304), and that the theology of the Epistle to the Hebrews is distinctly Pauline (i. 291), and that St. Paul makes use of similar illustrations elsewhere to those found in this Epistle (i. 397).

Nor, when we look to the constructive side of Dr. Farrar's assertion—we can hardly call it argument—are we at all satisfied with the suggestions, or "happy intuitions," in favour of Apollos. Dr. Farrar relies on certain differences between this Epistle and those confessedly written by St. Paul, and on these grounds denies that this Epistle is rightly assigned to St. Paul. We ask, are there not the like differences between the Epistle to the Hebrews and the writings of Apollos? and we receive the conclusive answer that there are no writings of Apollos with which to compare his style but those found in the Epistle to the Hebrews, so that the argument in his favour is solely that *ab ignorantiâ*. To the objection that there is no tradition in Alexandria that Apollos, "their brilliant fellow-countryman," wrote it, Dr. Farrar answers that "although Apollos was "an Alexandrian by birth and by training, it does "not follow that he had lived in his native city," and that "he may have been a stranger to the "Alexandrian Christians" (i. 337); but, if so, assuredly to Alexandrine Christianity or Alexandrine Judaism. As to the evidence that it was the writing of Apollos because of the "boldness" shown in it, we may ask whether St. Paul was not "bold also"—whether, in fact, this was not a special characteristic of the great Apostle of the Gentiles? We do not, of course, venture to call in question the value of "the happy intuition," or, as others would call it, the fancy, that Apollos might have written this Epistle, lest we should be stigmatised by Dr. Farrar as "timid;" but we do assert that not a tittle of evidence is supplied by him as to the authorship of this Epistle—nor, indeed, any valid reason given that it should not be the production of St. Paul; though on these points we forbear to pass any judgment.

We have confined ourselves to the first of the two volumes of Dr. Farrar, because we have been confronted in it with statements which require examination, and have exhausted the space at our command in so doing. The volume is written, we regret to add, with an intolerance sadly at variance with either charity or with that calmness in which questions of biblical criticism ought to be discussed. There is one other characteristic of these volumes which we may be permitted to note: the disagreeable iteration of "See my paper" here or there; "See my *History of St. Paul*;" "See my "*Mercy and Judgment*;" "See what I have said"—sometimes, we regret to say, where what "I "have said" is only the unacknowledged borrowings from other men's writings. If Dr. Farrar will write less, will write slower, will write with more of Christian charity, will concede to others that they may possibly write honestly even while they are led to differ from him, he will write better, and, let us add, will write in a temper more befitting *The Early Days of Christianity*.

* *The Early Days of Christianity*. By Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., &c. In Two Vols.—London: Cassell, Petter, and Co., 1882.

FIRST DROPS OF THE CHRISTMAS SHOWER.

The approach of Christmas, though we are still more than six weeks off that great festival, brings with it, as usual, a great accession of the gift-book style of literature. We are, indeed, glad to think that we are no longer flooded by Almanacks and Books of Beauty, and that steel plates of simpering young ladies and gorgeous covers are no longer relied upon as the main attraction. There is also year by year evidence that it is more and more on books nominally designed for the real children, though in fact more appreciated by the children of a larger growth, that publishers expend their energies, so that our readers must not be surprised if the majority of the works which we have to mention belong, strictly speaking, to the class of juvenile books. But there are one or two which cannot be so described, and highest among them we must rank the very beautiful edition of Adams's *Sacred Allegories*, published by Messrs. Rivington. On the literary merits of the work itself, and of the stories occupying, with the allegories of Bishop Wilberforce and of the Rev. Edward Munro, the first place in modern literature of the kind to which they belong, it is not necessary now to dwell. There are few who have not read the *Shadow of the Cross* and the *Distant Hills* with delight, and those who know them best will best appreciate the beautiful setting in which they are now presented to our notice. No pains have been spared in the production of this choice edition of our old-established favourite, and it is probable that no handsomer or more attractive book will be issued to tempt purchasers at the coming Christmas. If we are not mistaken, a very beautiful edition of it was issued by the same publishers some thirteen years ago; but that now before us is yet more sumptuous. It is probable that some of the engravings may be the same as are to be found in that previous edition; but, unless our memory plays us false, those in the handsome volume now issued are decidedly more numerous. It may fairly be described as an *édition de luxe* of a book which cannot lose its popularity when presented in the simplest and most unattractive form, but at the same time well deserves all the adventitious aid of good paper, good print, and excellent wood engravings which has been bestowed upon it by Messrs. Rivington.

A less costly present may perhaps be required than this choice edition of the *Sacred Allegories* and the great work of the greatest Christian poet of the present century is specially suitable for a giftbook for one of the Christian seasons. Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. have therefore done well in adding to their *Parchment Library* an edition of *The Christian Year*. It is still less necessary to call attention to the merits of that κτημα ες αει than to those of the *Allegories* to which we have just referred. Nor is it necessary now to dwell on the attraction of the delightful series of which the present edition forms part. The parchment cover, the rough-paper, the picturesque but clear type are familiar to all lovers of choice handy editions of standard works. The little volume now added to it, which has as a frontispiece an engraving of Richmond's portrait of the poet is a worthy companion of the *Thomas à Kempis* which we have already noticed. We may, perhaps, mention that the famous passage in the "Gunpowder Treason" poem is given according to the original, and not according to the revised version of the memorable lines which have aroused such a storm of controversy.

It was an excellent idea to depict the *Flowers of Shakespere* (Sampson Low and Co.); and the series of beautiful coloured illustrations in which the very clever lady who only gives on her title-page the name of "Viola" has carried out that idea, forms a welcome contribution to the literature of giftbooks for a more advanced age. As a specimen of coloured printing, it is, as a whole, most successful, though in some instances a little modification of the brightness of hue might be an advantage. Under each picture is a quotation from our great bard; and to have gathered together these various references to the beauties of the flower kingdom is in itself a task for the satisfactory performance of which the lovers of the poet and the lovers of the flowers which he has commemorated may well feel grateful. The wild thyme, the pansies for thoughts, the bank of violets on which the sweet South has breathed, are here represented with much picturesque effect.

Coming down to yet smaller works suitable to the less well-filled purses, we find many ready to our hand. The choice collection of passages from well-known authors, which Mrs. Sidney Lear has gathered together under the quaint but suggestive title of *Pearls, Rubies*, and *Diamonds*, has now been reissued in one volume instead of three by Messrs. Rivington. Her *Precious Stones* (Rivington) are indeed precious, and in their present shape form a most pretty and attractive-looking volume to which the red line surrounding the text adds an additional charm in the eyes of lovers of dainty and picturesque literature. A similar collection, now, if we mistake not, for the first time published, is contained in the three little books uniform with the first edition of the *Pearls, Rubies*, and *Diamonds*, called *Sunrise, Noon*, and *Sunset*, which is issued by the same publishers. The writers laid under contribution are very numerous and various. It may, perhaps, be a surprise to some readers to find so much of Mr. Ruskin, but the passages given from this great master of English prose are not unworthy to find a place beside others culled from authors more avowedly claiming the title of devotional. There is a good deal of taste and judgment required to make such a compilation; and Mrs. Lear's name will be a guarantee that these requirements have been fully met. We certainly expect that these three little volumes will be no less popular than their predecessors.

Though Robert Bloomfield is well known to fame as the author of *The Farmer's Boy*—probably more often talked of than read at the present day—we doubt if many of our readers are familiar, even by name, with *The Horkey* of the same poet. They will now, however, have an excellent opportunity of making acquaintance with it, as the illustrated edition just published by Messrs. Macmillan is likely to be one of the favourite gift-books of the coming season. The question, what is meant by so strange a title, is solved for us by Mr. Burnand in the amusing preface, studded with abominable puns which he has supplied to the present edition. But Mr. Cruikshank's pencil is a yet more effective guide to a due appreciation of the ballad which records the humours of a harvest-home in the Eastern Counties. We cannot help regretting that a subject so admirably suited to Mr. Caldecott's peculiar style should not have fallen into his hands; but it is rather ungrateful to Mr. Cruikshank to wish for any other artist. His humorous designs are most attractive and full of life and vigour, though, perhaps, not quite so refined in their style as they would have been had *The Horkey* been taken in hand by Mr. Caldecott. Where there is so much that is excellent, it is difficult to single out any special picture for praise; but perhaps, on the whole, the view of Farmer Cheerum's by moonlight, the preparations in his hospitable kitchen—where the cats are scared by the creaking of the jack, and the hens outside clack indignantly at being neglected,—and the cottage interior, with Mrs. Judie Twitchett telling her youthful hearers "the tale of Suffolk fun," are among the most successful illustrations. The last-mentioned group is effectively reproduced on the cover.

A Christmas without one of Mrs. Molesworth's delightful stories of child life would hardly be like Christmas; and once again Messrs. Macmillan have supplied us with the little red volume which we have learned to know so well and value so highly. *Rosy* is the name of the new story, and, like its predecessors, it is illustrated by Mr. Walter Crane. We do not know if it is quite so fascinating as some of the previous tales for the little folks which we owe to the same gifted pen; and we doubt the prudence of introducing such a character as Miss Pinkerton. But there is a great deal in the account of Rosy's conversion from an ill-tempered to a good-tempered child, which is very attractive; and Fixie is a delightful addition to the children of fiction.

Messrs. Griffith and Farran are evidently bent on maintaining the high reputation of the house at the corner of St. Paul's-churchyard, as a source from which is to stream forth a perennial supply of pretty, pleasant, and wholesome books for the young folk. The old booksellers who first made that shop a dear and honoured name to the children of many a former generation would probably be much surprised to see how adventurous are their successors, and there is certainly a marked contrast between the children's literature of a bygone age and that of the present time. The illustrations which contented our forefathers would be regarded with contempt by our children,

and, despite all our old-fashioned prejudices, we must own that, both in the literary and the pictorial way, the children's books of the present day are a great advance upon those which used to satisfy us, "Consule Planco." It may perhaps be, and very probably is, the fact that there are fewer giants either in literature and art than there ever were: but it cannot be denied that the ordinary level of excellence in both which is attained in these days is far higher than at any previous period. We have, however, been rather led aside from our notice of Messrs. Griffith and Farran's contributions to the gift-books of Christmas, 1882, by these more general considerations; but they are not altogether inappropriate when we remember that the mantle of Newberry has fallen upon that firm. We have from it some very choice additions to the giftbooks of the present season. Perhaps the most charming of them all is *Wee Babies* printed in colours from original designs by Ida Waugh. Never has the "real master of the house," as *Punch* calls him, been more lovingly depicted; and as we turn over the pages which present to us all sorts of little ones under all sorts of circumstances, we certainly feel prepared to echo the concluding lines of the dedication prefixed to this delightful picture book:—

What in the world is half so sweet,
As babies that jump, laugh, cry, and crawl,
Eat, sleep, talk, walk, creep, coo, and all
Wee Babies?

Here they are presented to our admiring gaze jumping, laughing, crying, crawling, eating, sleeping, talking, walking, creeping, and cooing, and indulging in every other vagary to which baby nature is prone. The most devoted baby worshipper will find the aspirations of his, or more probably her, cult here satisfied.

Of a different and more romantic character is Miss Clarkson's *Fly Away, Fairies and Baby Blossoms*, which takes a more imaginative and less realistic view of infant life. The fearless fairy,

Perched on the steady back
Of the Eagle bold,

and the mischievous elf on the firefly, are perhaps the most attractive of the fairies; while the varied groups of babies nestling among the blossoms—though, perhaps, reminding us too forcibly of the never-to-be-forgotten *Fairy Land* of Richard Doyle—are full of grace and beauty, which makes us forgive if we cannot forget the unconscious plagiarism. After this *The Adventures of the Pig Family*, though by no means devoid of humour—see, for example, the figure of the old pig opposite page 6, looking on while Dr. Dog feels young piggy's pulse—strikes us as rather heavy and laboured, but we doubt if the youthful readers for whom these various books are primarily intended will not prefer the pigs to the more dainty and graceful fancies of Miss Clarkson.

Another of Messrs. Griffith and Farran's publications is *Our Little Ones*, a collection of the monthly numbers for the past year of a periodical which we do not remember having before met with, but which is certainly a formidable rival to the various juvenile magazines with which we are more familiar. Its bright and cheerful tone and the unusual excellence of its illustrations should make it a welcome guest in every nursery; and it combines easy reading for the little ones with artistic merits which are not always found in such a combination. The pictures are designed by American artists, and though, as we are aware, a fierce controversy rages in the art world as to the merits of the present system of wood engraving practised in America, we own that we are ourselves much impressed by the delicacy and finish of workmanship displayed by our brethren across the Atlantic. Less dependent upon their artistic merits are the volumes composing the popular *Cherry Series*, to which Mrs. Bowen has contributed a spirited sketch of Salvator Rosa's life under the title of *Battle and Victory*.

The numbers for the various months of the current year which compose the third volume of the *Union Jack* (Sampson Low and Co.), with its wonderfully stirring contents, cannot fail to enthrall the young readers for whom it is intended, and that volume completes the first series of this popular boys' serial. Mr. Henty, who holds high place among the great army of special correspondents, is admirably qualified for the responsible post of editor of such a serial; and whatever fault may be found by hypercritical readers with his contributions, they cannot be charged with a want of interest or variety. The leading feature of the periodical is admitted to be tales of adventure, and in it boys are treated to a liberal supply of jam without the concealed powder which interferes with their enjoyment of so many of the books which are intended ostentatiously to combine instruction with amusement. A goodly array of writers assist Mr. Henty in the discharge of a task in which he evidently delights; and the only doubt which arises in our mind as we read his announcement of the new series, is whether it is possible for him to make that new series so far superior to its predecessors as he confidently predicts that it will be.

Nor has Mr. Henty confined himself to his duties as editor of the *Union Jack*. He has also supplied two admirable books for boys, published by Messrs. Blackie and Son. One of these is a stirring tale of naval adventures in the days of "Good Queen Bess," and the very name of his story, *Under Drake's Flag*, while suggestive enough of its contents to the elder reader, is sufficient to make a boy's mouth water. The story is not unworthy of the promise thus held out; but, perhaps, his other book, *Facing Death*, will be preferred by some as opening a newer vein of boyish literature. It is a tale of the coal mines, and is valuable as showing that the path of duty in the reign of Victoria affords as much scope for heroism as the more stirring life which lay before the West Country mariners, who, in Elizabeth's days, served *Under Drake's Flag*. A companion volume from the same publishers is *In the King's Name*, by Mr. George Manville Fenn, whose skilful pen has been most successfully employed in catering for the young readers, as he has so often catered for his elders. Jacobite stories and sea stories prove alike attractive for young people; and Mr. Fenn's book has the great advantage of combining both attractions. All the three volumes here presented are brilliantly bound, and adorned with illustrations which are certainly far above the usual level attained in similar works.

Messrs. Wells Gardner and Co. have made it rather a *spécialité* of theirs to supply wholesome Sunday reading for very youthful students. To the merits of their excellent periodical, designed for this purpose, *Sunday*, we have often before now called attention. The volume for the current year contains all the monthly numbers, which, bound together, makes a very handsome volume. The illustrations, especially the full-page ones, are excellent, and although the letterpress has no remarkable feature, the book itself is admirably suited for a present to children. We have also to notice another contribution on the part of the same firm to the solution of the much-vexed problem of Sunday as opposed to Sabbatical literature. *Cheerful Sundays* is a capital volume, which will find a ready acceptance in many a household where the difficulty of making Sunday different from other days to the little ones, but, at the same time, making it not unpleasantly different, has been grievously felt.

Another delightful volume from the same publisher, is *My Favourite Story Book*, which has higher artistic and not inferior literary pretensions. It may be safely recommended to those who are on the look-out for a suitable present for a bright and intelligent child. If, however, artistic merit is the main object to be attained, there is yet another little book which Messrs. Gardner, Darton, and Co. have published, which has higher claims. Those who remember—and who that has seen it will not remember?—the delicious volume in which Mr. T. Pym depicted for us last Christmas *Children Busy, Children Glad, Children Naughty, Children Sad*, will be irresistibly attracted by the companion volume, which the same gifted artist has prepared for his admirers this year. His *Pictures from the Poets* are full of grace and beauty, and with a wise discretion, feeling where his strength lies, he has confined himself entirely to child subjects. Anything more fascinating than the dainty series of boys and girls who fill the pages of his present volume it is difficult to imagine; and the refined and delicate humour and pathos intermixed in his sketches must render it a most acceptable gift-book to all who have eyes to see and hearts to feel. We have, as we have said in reference to *The Horkey*, great difficulty in deciding which is our favourite where there is so much that is attractive, but the little damsel holding up a candle to inspect the table of contents, and the illustration of William Blake's verses, "The Echoing "Green," are perhaps among the most successful of Mr. Pym's designs. Nor must we pass from the publications of this firm without noticing a little book by the author of the very excellent *Stories on the Catechism*, which are doubtless familiar to our readers. The new volume, called *Count up the Sunny Days*, is no less pure and wholesome in tone than its predecessors; and the lesson which it teaches is one to be laid to heart by youthful students.

Two capital books for girls have been added by the S.P.C.K. to their valuable collection of pure and wholesome literature. In one of these the interest is mainly derived from the historical basis on which it rests—the other is a story of the present day. *Isabeau's Hero* is none else than Jean Cavalier, the famous leader of the revolt in the Cevennes, who developed so remarkable a military genius in his struggle against the generals of Louis XIV. We have no reason to believe that Isabeau herself had any prototype in real history, but Miss Esme Stuart has succeeded in making a very interesting and attractive story out of her relations with the Cevenol chief. In *Una Crichton* we have a less stirring tale, but the reader's sympathies can hardly fail to be enlisted on behalf of the bright and cheerful English girl who is so far more lucky than the ordinary run of fictitious young ladies who have to take to teaching as a means of livelihood. We do not mean that she has unusual good luck in winning the affections of the young German sculptor, whom the experienced reader will very early in the story perceive to be her fate, for almost all such fictitious young ladies marry well, but most of them have to go through a cruel apprenticeship with stern and ungenial mistresses and pupils. From this Una is saved by fortunately coming across Frau Luthard, a delightful specimen of womankind, and the warm-hearted old German professor who introduces the two to each other is a very pleasant sketch. Our commendation of these two attractive volumes cannot, we regret to say, extend to their illustrations.

The Children's Pastime (Wells Gardner and Co.), by Lisbeth G. Seguin, is a book of which the tales and anecdotes have been obviously written up to the illustrations, among which we recognise many old friends from the pages of *Good Words* and other magazines. The task of doing this has been remarkably well accomplished by Miss Seguin, and nothing but the familiarity of the woodcuts would betray that the little tales are not spontaneously produced. The book is suitable for children of five or six years old, and will not fail to be appreciated by them.

Fairy Tales of Hans Christian Andersen need no introduction. A selection of them translated by H. L. Ward and Augusta Plesner, have been produced by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., with the additional advantage of some beautifully coloured illustrations by E. U. B. Such old favourites as "The Snow Queen," "The Little Mermaid," and "The Ugly Duckling," will never want a welcome, and the illustrations are fully worthy of the text, being in the latest style of decorative art.

Grimm's Household Stories are only less well known than those of his Danish rival, and are as conspicuous for quaint fun as are Andersen's for poetic grace. The new edition of them (Macmillan and Co.) is beautifully and artistically illustrated by Walter Crane, and forms a compact and convenient volume. The frontispiece of the "Sleeping Beauty" is calculated to make one envy the good fortune of the prince, who is just drawing back the curtain from her couch. The initials and heading to the chapters are full of humourous suggestiveness; in fact, the whole volume is one of the gems of the season.

NEW NOVELS.

So excellent a first novel as *For Percival*, naturally caused readers of fiction to look with considerable interest to the appearance of its successor. That successor has been for some months running its course in the *Cornhill Magazine*, and we have from time to time commented upon it in our notices of that popular periodical. *Damocles* * has now appeared in the orthodox three-volume shape, and we see little reason to modify the opinion then expressed. The story is unquestionably clever, and so far the friends, old and new, who welcomed Miss Veley's first attempt, to whom this second attempt is appropriately dedicated, will not be required to qualify their favourable judgment passed on the new recruit recently enlisted into the great army of novelists. But we must venture, despite its undoubted cleverness, to doubt if *Damocles* will be very popular, and the theme which Miss Veley has selected for treatment in her present story is so unhealthy, that we can hardly quarrel with the reader for pleasure who finds in it more ground for blame than for praise. It is very well written, the characters are well sustained, and there is much which is attractive about it, but nothing can compensate for the very painful nature of the ruling *motif*. The life of the heroine is overshadowed by the consciousness that the taint of hereditary madness is upon her, and it is this consciousness which, like the sword of Damocles, hangs over her, and gives the title to the novel. From the moment when the fortune, so welcome in all other respects, comes to her, laden with the fatal memory of the "mad Ruther-"fords," from whom it is derived, she gives herself up to an almost morbid contemplation of her possible future; and though there is considerable power in Miss Veley's sketch of the kind of fascination which such a contemplation possesses for poor Rachel Conway, the subject is too painful for the reader to enjoy the power thus displayed. Under the fearful shadow of this hereditary curse the young girl resolves to live a life apart, and not to transmit it to an innocent posterity. The first result of this determination is the rupture of an engagement into which she has drifted with a commonplace young man, Charley Eastwood, who is intended to act as a foil to the real hero of the story, Adam Lauriston. No doubt the relation between Miss Conway and Mr. Lauriston would be hardly possible in real life, but it is so well described that we lose sight of its improbability. Adam has his own secret, which, however, he guards more carefully than Rachel does hers, and it is not till after the sudden death of her ideal hero that she discovers how mistaken has been her view of his married life, and that the young wife, whose picture hangs in the study at Redlands Hall, was by no means the devotedly worshipped angel which she fancies her to have been. Lauriston himself is too loyal to her memory to have breathed a word which would have shown her unworthiness, and so Rachel, fancying him to be wrapped up in that memory, declines to encourage his evident readiness to exchange the fantastic tie which unites them for a more commonplace and at the same time a closer union. But the secret is after his sudden death revealed by a garrulous old nurse, and Rachel discovers, when too late, that she might have avowed her love for him without coming between him and an idolised image. "He had silently guarded the memory of the girl "who had fooled him, and whom Death, jesting "in his ghastly fashion, had fooled in her turn in "the brilliant marriage which had tempted her." The discovery comes all too late, when vain regrets and hopeless love are all that is left to her. But even then she feels a glow of proud satisfaction that the fear of the infection of the blood of the mad Rutherfords should have kept her apart from any other man, and left her to devote her life to his memory, and to the care of his son left to her care by his dying father. There is something very touching in the lifting of the cloud from off her own future when she finds a new interest for her life in the care of Lauriston's boy, and a relief for her anxiety in the consciousness that Lauriston had loved her. Then, as Miss Veley expresses it in the concluding passage of her very painful but certainly interesting novel:—

> The past was buried in silence. She could bear to turn her back upon it because she held its record in her heart, and to go forward because the light of Will's happier future was shining on her way.

Will himself is a most admirable addition to novelists' children, and the pleasantest passages in the book are those in which he figures. His hope that he may become a highwayman if he is a good boy and takes his medicine well, is very delightful, and we cannot wonder that the heart of the poor girl, weighed down by the terrible secret, should have gone out to so fascinating a little pickle. There is also an excellent scene in which Rachel encounters at a seaside watering-place the worthy but commonplace Charles Eastwood, to whom she had once been engaged. His self-complacent feeling that he was himself the hero of a mournful romance is a delightful touch—one out of many which makes *Damocles* unusually good reading.

*Lost in the Crowd** is by no means so well written a novel as that on which we have just been commenting; nor can the writer of it be compared with Miss Veley, as far as literary excellence is concerned. But it is not improbable that it may find more readers—and more appreciative readers—than *Damocles* is likely to secure. Despite a tawdry luxuriance of style and a profuse wealth of words, which are repugnant to a purer taste, despite also the grave improbabilities of the story, there is a good deal which the ordinary devourer of novels will find attractive in *Lost in the Crowd*. The plot turns mainly upon what the writer asserts to be

> a certain curious physiological fact connected with the negro race—that fact being, that the descendants of a quadroon mother were liable, even to third and fourth generation, to the misfortune of being born into the world with all the characteristics of the negro race.

Such a "physiological fact" is not altogether a pleasing foundation for a novel, and the beautiful Octoroon girl, sold by her unnatural father into the most disgraceful form of slavery, accepts the situation too placidly to arouse much sympathy for her subsequent misfortunes. But we are aware that the author of *Recommended to Mercy* has peculiar views as to the relation of the sexes, and she finds no incongruity between Claudine Montes' calm acquiescence in becoming the mistress of D'Arcy Mainwaring and her subsequent proceedings. The Octoroon is certainly cast in a different mould from the slave maiden who is generally presented to us in the novels of Mrs. Beecher Stowe and her followers; and it is only the writers of the school to which the author of *Recommended to Mercy* belongs, who would venture to endeavour to enlist their readers' sympathy on behalf of a heroine so lost to all sense of shame as she is represented to be. When D'Arcy, his mistress, and their child are overtaken by a storm on Lake Ontario, she mysteriously disappears, and is supposed to be drowned, and her lover, who takes her disappearance rather calmly, shortly after consoles himself by marrying a young English wife. But he persuades the latter to acknowledge her husband's bastard as her own child, and by some peculiar process of French law not recognised, we should think, by the Code Napoléon, they proceed to legitimatise him, and he is brought up in complete unconsciousness of the stain, moral as well as physical, which rests upon him. But the Octoroon, who has in her turn consoled herself by marrying an Austrian Prince, is haunted with a longing desire to embrace the son of her earlier and less lawful love, and comes to England in quest of him. Meanwhile, D'Arcy Mainwaring has died, and young Gerald, little aware of the black blood which runs in his veins, has succeeded to the family property. He has also married a very beautiful but very heartless young lady, Miss Vinca Brudenell; and great is the horror, both of husband and wife, when "the characteristics of the "negro race" are most strongly developed in their children. To add to the complications, Vinca's former admirer, Lord Arthur Clayton, falls desperately in love with Dacia, the daughter of the Princess Wolkersdorf, as the Octoroon is now styled; and Mrs. Gerald Mainwaring has little scruple in sending an anonymous letter, which for a time separates them. In the end Vinca dies, Lord Arthur and Dacia are happily united, and Gerald accepts, with more readiness than might have been expected, his position as the base-born son of the slave-girl Princess. There are indications that a happier future, as the husband of "a "fair woman as yet unknown," but more kindly disposed than Vinca, awaits him; but we must own that we cannot feel any great interest in his future or in that of his tardily-recovered mother. Certainly more might have been made out of the plot than the author has succeeded in making, as the situation is a strong one; but the effect of it is marred by the unsatisfactory character of the principal personages. Indeed, as regards the beautiful Octoroon herself, we must own that our feelings are rather of repugnance than of sympathy.

Tender and True,† The Douglas in this case is one George Walsh, a fly-driver in an English seaside place. The hero is supplied with all the best qualities that can be found in man's nature, and he certainly needs them. His wife, a flighty girl who was brought up in early life to serve behind the counter of a tobacconist's shop, received her knowledge of life and her education at second hand, either from the customers she attended or from trashy sensational novels loaned from a circulating library. Mrs. Walsh becomes addicted to drinking brandy medicinally, deserts her husband, and goes into service with various ladies from time to time, most of whom reside on the Continent within easy reach of Monte Carlo. Illness and repentance come after thirteen years of this existence, but when Mrs. Walsh gets

* *Damocles*. By Margaret Veley. In Three Vols.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1882.

* *Lost in the Crowd*. By the Author of *Recommended to Mercy*. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White, 1882.

† *Tender and True*. By Florence Wilford, Author of *Golden Gorse*, &c.—London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Northumberland-avenue, Charing cross, 1882.

better her habits grow worse, until her long-suffering husband, in defiance of the wisdom of Horace, changes her disposition by changing the scene. There is much that is touching throughout this simple story, which shows how a man, by his own purity and nobility of soul, and by a never-swerving determination to do right, can exercise a good influence upon the lives of others with whom he is brought into contact. The book has a moral which is clearly defined throughout, and it is written with a purpose which we heartily hope may be fulfilled and relieve many a household from misery.

*Red Ryvington** possesses a good plot, a great deal of technical knowledge, and considerable thought and intelligence, all marred by a total absence of literary skill and constructive power. The hero derives his name, not from any peculiarity of his complexion, but from the title of his estates, he and his cousin being known respectively as Ryvington of Redscar and Ryvington of Deepdene, familiarly contracted, Lancashire fashion, to Red and Deep Ryvington. When we first make the acquaintance of the former gentleman he is walking down the Furca Pass, and sees a carriage dashing towards the precipice with its drag broken. Planting himself on the edge of the abyss, this athletic young man seizes one of the occupants of the carriage, and lifts her bodily out at the moment when the horses leap madly over. He finds that he has rescued the Lady Muriel Avalon, daughter of the Earl of Lindisfarne, who was in the carriage with her governess, and he increases the value of the service he has rendered by going down to recover the body of the latter lady, when the rope by which he has been suspended breaks, and he has three hours of peril before this very exciting day is brought to a close. Of course, after this it is to be expected that he should immediately fall in love with the Lady Muriel, and their mutual farewells the next day are most promising; but for the next two volumes the author plunges us into the midst of Lancashire life, and we hear no more of the fair heroine. The interest now turns on the will by which Deep Ryvington and his sister are left as rivals to each other for their father's fortune. The old man's mania has been to found a noble family, and he provides by will that his property, amounting to £12,000 a year, shall remain in the hands of trustees for five years, or until one of his children shall marry the owner of a title, in which case that one will take it all. Dora, the daughter, at once declares her resolution of marrying a commoner or not marrying at all, as she is not quite portionless on her mother's side. Her brother, Deep, is most anxious to fulfil the provisions of the will, and goes so far as to personate his cousin, whom he resembles, at the house of the Earl of Lindisfarne, when, after a year's absence, that nobleman returns to England. Lady Muriel is not deceived, though her parents are, and, when the imposture is exposed, Deep Ryvington has to lower his pretensions considerably. Meanwhile his sister helps him by marrying a Russian physician, a sort of amiable Nihilist, named Kalouga. Deep betroths himself in some haste to a Lady Couacre, third wife and widow of a disreputable Irish nobleman, without either birth, money, or breeding. His cousin of Redscar marries Lady Muriel after a brief courtship, and the discomfiture of the unhappy Deep is completed by the discovery which he makes on his wedding day that his sister's husband is a Prince whose title has been in abeyance while he has been under the displeasure of the Tsar. The author apparently feels strongly on the wrongs of the Russian people; and there is much that is not exactly relevant, though far from uninteresting, on this subject in the story. There is much also equally irrelevant, and to the general public less interesting, on the mutual attitude of capital and labour in Lancashire—a matter which the author evidently well comprehends. All this delays the action of the story, as a story, which is the more to be regretted, because, as already said, the plot is a good one; but these disadvantages do not prevent the story from being both a forcible and an interesting one.

Chums† is not only, as it professes to be, a tale of the Royal Navy, but it is evidently written by one who has himself shared in the scenes he describes. It has all the traditional rollicking high spirits of the conventional middy, and is likely enough, we should imagine, to be popular among the class which it portrays. For mere landlubbers the jokes with which it teems will not be so amusing, and they will be likely to vote the young gentleman with the talent for doggerel verse-making an unmitigated bore. The story opens at Gibraltar, or, as the author familiarly terms it, Gib, where we have what we hope is a rather highly-coloured incident of a pretty and virtuous actress and her reprobate father. The reader then follows the fortunes of the vessel which contains the "chums" who give a title to the novel. They are very delightful fellows, no doubt, to each other, and in a one-volume form the story should be acceptable reading among the members of the gunroom mess so graphically described; but, except for persons who have an abnormal curiosity as to the doings of the Royal Navy, we do not think it likely to be especially popular.

The opening of *Fair Faces and True Hearts*‡ is an incident of a somewhat blood-curdling nature, which leads the reader to expect a very different story from the mild and uneventful one which follows it. It is told in autobiographical form, and begins by describing how a little boy was awoke in the middle of the night to see a light shining in the chamber adjoining his own. In this room sleeps a young lady who has been companion to the child's grandfather, lately dead. She is sitting up in bed gazing at a corner of the room beyond the range of the child's vision, when he sees something strike her, a hand is placed over his own eyes, just too late to prevent his seeing her fall back deluged with blood. In the morning he awakes from a long swoon to find her dead, and her murder the one topic of conversation in the neighbourhood. His evidence at the inquest goes far to dispel a shadowy suspicion which surrounded his uncle, who had been betrothed to the lady in question, and had just returned to England to fulfil his engagement, but, as the medical evidence proved, had been grossly deceived by her. The mystery is not cleared up, and the author next introduces us to his hero, as a young man just entering life. His susceptible heart has just been fired by the charms of the old parson's daughter, who receives his attentions with favour as he is his uncle's acknowledged heir; but unluckily the young lady is a little too clever, and by trying to coquette with the uncle also, loses both irretrievably. To recover from this disappointment, the youthful hero goes to visit a friend in the country, where he falls in love again with a charming orphan, Helen; but his ill-luck pursues him, and he is the involuntary witness of her betrothal to his friend. His first love, meanwhile, consoles herself with the curate, and he has been to the wedding, on which occasion he falls in love again with one of the bridesmaids, and proposes to her two days after. He is astonished and indignant that his latest idol should consider him fickle, and her resistance to his suit causes him to persevere in it. The remainder of the novel is entirely filled with the fair Maud's gradual melting, her subsequent hesitation and unfounded jealousy, and final happy marriage with the hero. By the time the murder of the first chapter is cleared up we have ceased to care anything about it, and feel only a mild amusement at the exceedingly fortunate chances which throw the murderer's confession into the hands of the interested parties. The uncle is finally cleared; but, as nobody with any sense had ever seriously suspected him, this result is not of great consequence, and the appearance of the murderer's ghost on the scene of his crime is not as impressive as it is intended to be. The story suffers greatly from being in the three-volume form, and a great deal of what we must candidly call twaddle has been necessary to fill the required space at all. We cannot say that it possesses great literary merit, but it is inoffensive, and some persons may find it interesting.

Mr. Black must be held responsible for the introduction of a new type of novel in which a thin thread of love-making binds together a great deal of scenery. *White Wings* is perhaps the most delightful, as well as the most characteristic specimen of the exercise of his powers in this direction; and the author of *The Alps of Arabia*—himself a distinguished traveller—has adopted a similar method of utilising his *impressions de voyage*. For we find in *Julian Ormonde** not so much of the actual novel as of the book of travels in disguise. It records for us, indeed, a good deal of love-making of a most gushing description; but its main interest depends upon the background of scenery by sea and land, in front of which the lovers disport themselves. The descriptions of the various countries visited by the *Manzanita*, as the yacht is called upon which the various personages of the story embarked, are decidedly clever, and the book is certainly very readable, imparting a good deal of information without the reader being aware that he is being informed as well as amused. Perhaps the best part of it is that dealing with Java; and the exciting incident in a Javanese forest, described in the second volume, would redeem a much inferior book from the charge of dulness. It is unfortunately too long to extract, or we should have been glad to have given so excellent a specimen of Mr. Maugham's powers. Nor should his pictures of Japanese life pass without notice, though not containing much which will be new to the readers of Miss Bird's interesting volumes; while the sketches of Virginia City, of the Straits Settlement, and of the glories of the tropics are so admirable in themselves that we are not inclined to criticise too severely the very thin thread of fiction which binds them together.

* *Red Ryvington.* By William Westall. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1882.

† *Chums: a Tale of the Queen's Navy.* In Three Vols.—London: Tinsley Brothers, 1882.

‡ *Fair Faces and True Hearts.* By the Author of *Margaret Mortimer's Second Husband.* In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1882.

* *Julian Ormonde.* By William Charles Maugham. In Two Vols.—London: Alexander Gardner, 1882.

SOME THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

In his *Commentary on the Revised Version of the New Testament* (Cassell, Petter, and Co.) Mr. Humphry, of St. Martin's, has contributed a volume in the defence of the version of the New Testament prepared by the Revision Committee. With much that he says we are glad to agree; from much we must dissent. He has hardly made out a case for himself and brother revisionists. Of course, when a volume partakes of the nature of a dictionary, it is not possible to examine all the instances he has given of what he deems improvements. We can here only afford space to note a couple of crucial instances of failure. Under St. Matthew xxvii. 60 occurs the following in defence of the alteration from the *sepulchre* of the Authorised Version to *tomb* in the Revised Version: "By the interment the tomb became a sepulchre;" if so, the revisers were bound to retain in Mark xv. 46 the word "sepulchre" of the place where our Lord was entombed. But, in fact, the word to have been introduced was *monument*, not to have made this distinction between *sepulchre* and *tomb*—a distinction which does not exist. Again, in violation of their own rules, the revisers have translated a word which occurs, in two instances only, in the Epistle to the Romans and again in the General Epistle of James, by *boon* in one case and by *gift* in the other. If it be said that *boon* and *gift* are the same, then the revisers ought not to have introduced the somewhat archaic word *boon*; or, if they differ in meaning, then they cannot both represent with equal propriety the one Greek word. But it is useless to point out inconsistencies in the work of the revisionists when they exist in so large a proportion.

We welcome any contribution towards a future revision of the Revised Text of the New Testament, as at least an aid to the knowledge of Holy Scripture. We therefore have received with pleasure a literal translation of *The New Testament Scriptures in the Order in which they were Written* (Frowde, Oxford University Press), by Rev. Charles Hebert, D.D. This small volume contains a translation of the six Epistles—that to the Romans, to the Corinthians, the Galatians, and the Thessalonians.

The present issue of two volumes of *Meyer's Commentary on the New Testament* (T. and T. Clark) completes the series, which has extended to twenty volumes. These last volumes, indeed, are supplemental to the labours of Meyer, and are from other pens. The *Commentary on the Hebrews* is by Professor Lunnemann, of Göttingen; that on the *Catholic Epistles* is by Dr. Huther. We regret to find, however, from a notice at the commencement of these volumes, that a volume on the *Revelation of St. John*, by Düsterdück, will not be published, "as "the publishers have received no encouragement "from the subscribers." Of the merits of Dr. Meyer's *Commentary* we have freely spoken on several occasions; the present volumes are little inferior, if indeed they are inferior, to the volumes written by Dr. Meyer. The whole series will prove of great value to the biblical student. We may not always, indeed, agree with the conclusions of the writer, but we always derive information and suggestions from every page of this painstaking *Commentary*, the merits of which we are confident will be appreciated more and more by the English reader as time goes on. Its sale will, we think, not be a continued discouragement to the enterprising publishers of this and other Commentaries of the modern and critical school of Germany.

The last instalment which we have received of the *Pulpit Commentary* contains an introduction, a commentary, and also sketch outlines and suggestive hints for sermons on the book of *Deuteronomy* (Kegan Paul and Co.). For the first-named of these portions we are indebted to an anonymous contributor, who has analysed this last book of the Pentateuch with care, and has investigated the question of authority and of the integrity of the original document with diligence, and has stated the results with impartiality. The continuous commentary on *Deuteronomy* is from the pen of Dr. W. L. Alexander, the editor of the last edition of Kitto's *Biblical Cyclopædia*, and is executed in as ample a manner as could be desired. The homiletical part is by various contributors, and as it seems to us of various degrees of excellency. This, indeed, is a necessary result of this part of the successive volumes being the production not of one pen but of several. The disadvantage—for this plan has its disadvantages—is largely, we think, outweighed by the advantages resulting from this feature of the *Pulpit Commentary*. We have by this means both the direct and side-lights reflected from minds of diverse temperaments, and from studies made from different points of view. We are glad to note the success—the more than ordinary success—which has attended the publication of this considerable undertaking, and the favour with which the various volumes of this commentary have been received by theological students.

We have already expressed our opinion of the value of Mr. Evan Daniel's volume, *The Prayer-Book: its History, Language, and Contents* (Wells Gardner and Co.); the publication of the eighth edition not only justifies our previous notice and criticism, but it obviates the necessity of any fresh examination of and criticism on so successful a volume. We are glad to note its continued success. It is a very useful book for teachers as well as for others.

Following up the plan of his very useful *Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans*, Mr. Beet has put forth a *Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians* (Hodder and Stoughton). With a firm faith and grasp of the great doctrines of Christianity Mr. Beet has examined with care the logical sequence of the doctrines unfolded by the great Apostle to the Gentiles in these his first letters to the Churches in which he had laboured, and has traced the line of argument pursued by by him. He has in so doing given to the Church a volume of great interest, and has made these Epistles to yield their evidential testimony to the facts and history of their teaching. The dissertations in which Mr. Beet discusses the date of the Epistles, their authorship, and the integrity of the text as it has descended to us, are witnesses to his clearness of perception as well as to his industry in research; and the result is a volume of much value to students of theology, of early ecclesiastical history, and of biblical criticism. With some of his conclusions we might be unable to concur; but of the reverent tone and the calm impartiality with which he has examined these two Epistles there will be little difference of opinion among his readers. We regret, small thing as it may seem, to note in a book which has given us much pleasure to read, that with some inconsistency he should be so careful to deny to the Apostle the title of Saint which is so generally given him, though in the one instance in which his name occurs on the title-page Mr. Beet has made use of it.

Studies in the Old Testament (Hodder and Stoughton) is a series of papers from the pen of Professor Godet, of Neufchatel, edited by Canon Lyttelton. The various chapters are connected by their reference to the Old Testament, otherwise they are detached, as the title indicates. The work deals with Angels; the developments of life on the earth; the six days of Creation; the four greater Prophets; the book of Job and the Song of Songs, the latter the longest paper in the volume. Of these perhaps—especially with reference to the drift of modern controversy—the second and third are the most valuable, dealing as they do with the somewhat crucial question how Moses, unless he had been guided from on High—in other words, had been inspired—could so clearly have anticipated the course of the scientific discovery of recent days. The whole of these papers—which have, with one exception, appeared in various Continental periodicals—are, however, well worth pondering on, and will reflect light on several of the critical and exegetical problems of the present day. We say this, though there is much in the theories and details of the paper on the Canticles which fails to obtain our assent; there, indeed, the rationalism which so frequently underlies the orthodox expressions of Continental theologians comes to the surface, and has a somewhat unpleasant flavour. In dealing, again, with "The Four Greater Prophets," a short and sketchy paper, we note with surprise that M. Godet appears quite unconscious of the valuable volume of Dr. Pusey on the Book of Daniel—a book which has extorted the admiration of many of the most determined opponents of the other theological writings of the late learned Professor of Hebrew.

Mr. Sanborn, who contributes to the series of *American Men of Letters*, now in course of publication by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., a biographical notice of *Henry D. Thoreau*, has expended more pains on his sketch of the surroundings of the Yankee stoic than on that of the Yankee stoic himself. His picture of Thoreau's native place—to which he was so devoted that it was said of him, "Henry talks "about Nature just as if she'd have been born "and brought up in Concord"—is very effectively painted, and forms the most attractive part of the little book. It is indeed difficult to get up any great enthusiasm for Thoreau himself, who is comparatively unknown in England, despite an attempt made by a writer in the *Cornhill* to introduce him to English readers; and there is nothing in the book so good as Emerson's sketch of the American disciple of Wordsworth:—

"It was a pleasure and a privilege to walk with him. He knew the country like a fox or a bird, and passed through it as freely by paths of his own. Under his arm he carried an old music-book to press plants; in his pocket his diary and pencil, a spy-glass for birds, microscope, jack-knife, and twine. He wore straw hat, stout shoes, strong grey trousers, to brave shrub-oaks and smilax, and to climb a tree for a hawk's or squirrel's nest. He waded into the pool for the water-plants, and his strong legs were no insignificant part of his armour. His intimacy with animals suggested what Thomas Fuller records of Butler the apiologist, 'that either he had told the bees things, or the bees had told him.' Snakes coiled round his leg, the fishes swam into his hand, and he took them out of the water; he pulled the woodchuck out of its hole by the tail, and took the foxes under his protection from the hunters. He confessed that he sometimes felt like a hound or a panther, and, if born among Indians, would have been a fell-hunter. But restrained by his Massachusetts culture, he played out the game in the mild form of botany and ichthyology. His power of observation seemed to indicate additional sense; he saw as with microscope, heard as with ear-trumpet, and his memory was a photographic register of all he saw and heard. Every fact lay in order and glory in his mind, a type of the order and beauty of the whole."

We think that Mr. Sanborn might have devoted more space to the central figure of his little volume; but the sketch of American Transcendentalism given in it contains much which the thoughtful student of American literature will do well to digest carefully.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Lady John Manners has recorded in a pleasant little pamphlet just published by Messrs. Blackwood her *Impressions of a Visit to Bad-Homburg*. The subject is one which is very familiar to English tourists, and there is, of course, not much opening for novelty in the description of it. But those who are best acquainted with the attractions of one of the most beautiful of watering-places will be glad to be so agreeably reminded of those attractions and to live over again in Lady John Manners's lively sketches their own sojourn at Homburg. Even stay-at-home folk who have not this advantage can hardly fail to derive pleasure from the simple narrative of the every-day experiences of a searcher after health contained in her pages, and the kindly but unobtrusive vein of philanthropy which runs through them adds to their charm. Indeed, it is probably with a view of inducing her countrywomen to organise a Red Cross Association, after the fashion of that in Germany, for the purpose of "fighting against "those enemies that can never be quite defeated "on earth"—sickness and poverty—that the author has made public her impressions. She gives a short account of the German Societies, mainly derived from a book published under the superintendence of the Empress and presented by her to the English visitor who is now endeavouring to interest her countrywomen in this never-ending fight. If the little pamphlet before us succeeds in arousing that interest it will, we feel convinced, fulfil the author's intention more completely than if it directs a fresh stream of Cook's tourists on the happy pine woods round the Schloss where the last Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, by a strange coincidence, sleeps in the last

niche left vacant in the catacombs beneath the castle of his forefathers.

When Sir Charles Dilke wrote his very entertaining book about America and our Colonial Empire he entitled it *Greater Britain*, and we cannot doubt that it is this which has suggested to Mr. Walford the title of *Greater London* for his new work of which the first number has just been published by Messrs. Cassell. It deals with the circle of the Metropolitan Police jurisdiction, which extends about fifteen miles in each direction from Charing Cross, and thus will do for the suburbs what has been so well done for *Old and New London* by the same publishers. That work ended near Chiswick Church, and the new venture, which is uniform with it, takes up the running at the same place. A rich field of historical and antiquarian interest is thus opened, and no one is so well qualified as Mr. Walford to make the best of it, so that we may fairly expect for *Greater London* no less, we can hardly hope for it greater, popularity than was won by its very popular predecessor. The illustrations are, if we may judge from the present number, likely to be of a higher order of merit than those contained in that predecessor; and dealing, as Mr. Walford will have to deal, with a less beaten track, we may fairly expect a rich store of anecdote and of tradition about the suburban towns themselves and the famous personages who have dwelt in them. A large coloured map is published with this first part, which will form a useful guide to the localities described in the new venture. We find that we omitted to notice last month *Familiar Wild Birds*, another welcome addition to Messrs. Cassell's numerous periodicals, in which Mr. Swaysland purposes to do for the feathered creatures what Mr. Hulme has long been doing for our wild flowers and garden flowers. The first number of the new venture promises well, though we doubt if it will be found possible to reproduce our birds as effectively as our flowers, through a lengthened series. We are introduced in the October number to the goldfinch, for whom the writer claims the proud pre-eminence of being "one of the most strikingly beautiful of British "birds," and the magpie with "its long tail and "rakish appearance." Each of these is excellently depicted in a beautifully-designed and admirably-printed coloured picture, while the letterpress gives a clear and popular description of the subjects represented, which, without being too abstruse, conveys pleasantly enough a good deal of useful information. *The Sea* and *Wonders of the World*, unlike *Greater London* and *Familiar Wild Birds*, are only reissues of serials which have already attained a considerable degree of well-deserved popularity; so we need only mention that with the first number of the former, in addition to a plate of the different coloured flags with which the various nations of the world "brave the battle and the breeze," the purchaser is presented with a large and really admirable wood engraving of the striking picture by Mr. J. D. Watson, entitled "Saved;" while we are promised in the latter many new and striking additions to the catalogue of marvels contained in the previous issue.

Correspondence.

MESSRS. GLADSTONE AND BRIGHT.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Will you allow these few lines to appear in your valuable paper? It is quite cheering to read the staunch letter of your correspondent, "C. H." I hope he will write many more letters, and come to the front in good earnest. I look upon the cry of cheap bread for the working classes as one of the most pharisaical, hypocritical cries I ever heard of. Two of its chief supporters are Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright—two of the greatest enemies the working classes ever had. Did not Mr. Bright oppose the Factory Acts, whose object was to prevent women and children being kept at work eighteen hours out of the twenty-four? Why did Mr. Gladstone (if he is such a friend to the working classes) propose to tax all the hospitals and charities all over the kingdom? Why did he propose to abolish income tax, or direct taxation, which must have increased indirect taxation, and have fallen heavily on the working classes? Why was one shilling duty on foreign corn abolished? It would have brought in three millions to the revenue; it would have hardly raised the price of bread at all. If foreigners are to deluge our markets with their corn and cattle, they ought to pay all our rates, our education, highway, poor-rates, and all our local taxation. If foreign cattle and corn are to be admitted duty free, why is food, produced at home, to be so heavily taxed? The fact is, land ought not to pay one single tax or rate of any kind whatever. Why is the farmer to pay one guinea to the local rates, whilst his neighbours pay only one shilling? We shall get no relief from Mr. Gladstone. Instead of taking any taxes or rates off the land, he is more likely to place more taxes upon it. Owing to this depression of agriculture the clergy cannot let their glebes, or get their tithes paid in many places. It is impossible this robbery, plunder, and injustice can continue.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY LEE WARNER.

The Abbey, Walsingham, Norfolk, Nov. 6, 1882.

PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Lord Rosebery's definition of patriotism, as the 'self-respect of race," in his recent rectorial address at Edinburgh, is a good specimen of the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*. Why not *national* "*amour propre*," but because nations are the artificial bonds that imprison the liberal aspirations of Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and other patriots? And yet "*Civis Romanus sum*" does not mean "I am an Aryan," nor even "I am a Latin" or "Italian." But *national* self-respect would be the sin of Jingoism—a disgrace to any people except cosmopolitan Radicals!

No! patriotism is a practical, and not a theoretical or sentimental quality—the virtue of the individual, not of the race. It is *esprit de corps*, the spirit of self-sacrifice for one's country; and, being so, it is just that thing which a Radical or a Midlothian Liberal "by nature cannot have." Yours, &c.,
PRO PATRIA.

Re the Rev. S. F. Green.

Lord Penzance: You do not deny that I have the power? Mr. Jeune: I do not wish, my Lord, to go into that question. Lord Penzance: I am well satisfied that I have the power. St. John xix. 10, 11.

IS HE FIBBING?

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—In the seminary over which I preside fighting is strictly prohibited. But the other day two boys bore evident traces of having broken the rule. Their clothes were torn, and there was blood on their hands and faces. One was a big boy named Ewart, and the other was a little boy named Araby. I called Ewart up, and asked him whether he had been fighting. He said "No." But subsequently, being detected in prevarication, he admitted that he had been engaged in fighting "operations," but said that he did not consider it was fighting unless he fought "some recognised and established power." Ewart insists that Arabi is not a recognised and established power, and that therefore he cannot have been fighting.

The question now is whether Ewart's quibbling is to be admitted as valid, or whether I ought to punish him both for fighting and for fibbing. Some of the boys say he is unscrupulous in his assertions as well as a bully, and that he will only fight small boys. What is your opinion, Sir?

Yours respectfully,
ERASMUS TEAUCHAMP.

St. Stephen's School.

ALL HALLOWS, SOUTHWARK.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Will you allow me to plead, through your columns, the cause of the above Mission?

It is situated in the lowest part of the Borough, and its population (5,700) consists almost entirely of the poorest, most ignorant, and degraded amongst the London poor. We have just concluded a very successful ten days' mission. The church has been crowded night after night with these people, and the missioners were deeply touched by the eagerness and docility with which these poor people received their ministrations. But the good work thus begun must fall to the ground unless I am able to secure increased clerical help. My brother priest and I have already as much work as we can do. I am unable to find means to pay another curate, and my appeals to the A.C.S. have hitherto been unsuccessful.

I hear of unpaid curates working in other missions: is there no one who, for the love of Christ and the salvation of souls, will come and help us in like manner here?

Will anyone come forward and provide me with means to pay the stipend of another curate and so help these perishing souls?

I will gladly give particulars of the work to any one who is interested to hear more, and Canon Carter will very willingly bear his testimony to what I say.

G. W. BERKELEY, Incumbent.

47, *Nelson-square, S.E.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 10.

(TWENTY-SEVENTH QUARTER.)

1. P iazz	I
2. R aphae	L
3. I sabe	L
4. M armio	N
5. A start	E
6. T hestyli	S
7. E lagabulu	S

NOTE.—Light 6: Milton's "L'Allegro."

Correct solutions have been received from Conjecture, Cousins, Dumfoodle, Dunstan, Etak, Hadji, Hampton Courtier, Iris, Knole, Ketha, Land-o'-Nod, Maud, M.A.E.B., Noremac, Peewit, Pusscat-mew, Persevere, Roma, Spero, and Zenobia.—20 correct, 14 incorrect; total 34.

BRUCE.—Which is the acrostic to which you allude? You are entered as right for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 7th, 8th, and 9th—wrong for the 4th, 5th, and 6th.

NOTE.—The first line of the first light last week should have been "a bird," not "a birch."

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 12.

(TWENTY-SEVENTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

Over to Ireland must we pass, 'tis said,
To find this quiet, useful, learned maid;
Yet here methinks we see her evermore
In many a home; doubtless she thinks the more.

1.

"The lovely maiden mov'd her on, and called
To ——— with an air most ladylike."

2.

An adverb Gallican I fain must use,
It's known in England well, so pray excuse.

3.

"The whiles the third
By grisly ——— was spun with pain."

4.

"High in the breathless hall the minstrel sate,
And ———'s murmur mingled with the song."

5.

"Sweet, sweet, sweet ——— tell me what says my love?"

6.

How many now deserve the name and fate
More than a host who erst passed through this gate!

GRANTA.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The *Athenæum* says that the title of Mr. Walter Besant's story for the Christmas number of *All the Year Round* is "Let Nothing you Dismay."

Mr. Allardyce's *Life of Lord Keith* is to be followed immediately by another naval biography.

Mr. W. B. Richmond has resigned the Oxford Slade Professorship of the Fine Arts.

The Rev. W. Walker is preparing an extended memoir of the Rev. John Skinner, Dean of Aberdeen and father of the Bishop of that name, who wrote the *Annals of Scottish Episcopacy*.

Some instructive results regarding the preservative action of carbonic acid on meat have been recently obtained by Professor Kolbe, of Leipsic. He hung pieces of beef, including fat and bone, in cylindrical tinned iron vessels, which were kept in a warm room of the laboratory, where the temperature at midday rose to 32deg. C. Each piece was hung from a crossbar; a plate for dropping liquid stood below; just over this was a tubular passage for entrance of carbonic acid; the cylindrical lid of the vessel entered an annular trough holding glycerine, and had a tubulure in the middle. When nearly all the air was supposed to be driven out through the latter tubulure by the entering gas, the elastic tubes connected to both tubulures were pinched with screws. After eight days in the vessel the beef was not distinguishable from fresh beef in aspect or taste after cooking, and the gravy was like that from fresh beef. After a fortnight the beef had become somewhat gray externally, but only a fine palate would distinguish the gravy from that of fresh meat. Sometimes beef and gravy had a weakly acid taste, which was easily remedied with a little carbonate of potash. After three weeks the beef was still of the same good quality, only softer than fresh beef and requiring less time to cook. It was quite free from bad smell even after from four to five weeks, but the cooked gravy then no longer tasted so good as fresh gravy. The experiment ceased at that point, and it is believed to prove that carbonic acid is an excellent means of keeping beef from putrefaction and maintaining its good taste several weeks. It is noteworthy that mutton under like treatment began to smell badly after eight days: veal, too, could not be kept so long as beef. Fowl and game were not tried. Fish, lobster, oyster, and fruit could be kept only a short time. Meat, kept two or three weeks in a mixture of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, had a quite good smell and taste, and did not acquire the gray look noted in the other case, but continued red; only here and there were white circular patches of mould, of the size of a pennypiece, easily removed with the finger, and not affecting the colour of the meat below. Professor Kolbe suggests possible utilisation of carbonic acid in the sense above indicated at places where the pure gas comes abundantly out of the earth, as at Bad Nanheim; perhaps, too, he says, it might be applicable as an antiseptic in surgical operations.

On Monday night, the proceedings of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the new year were opened with an inaugural address by the president, Mr. Horace Jones, the City architect, in which he spoke of the events of the past session, the hopes and expectations of the present one, and generally of matters now interesting the world of architecture and its sister arts. Their losses by death had been unusually heavy, and that of Mr. Street, their late president, was a national rather than a merely professional bereavement. The accessions to the Institute's ranks during the past year had been 42 Fellows and 223 Associates. Reference was next made to the Institute's labours for the adjustment of the vexed question of light and air. The system of compulsory competitive examinations, for the inauguration of which by the Institute the session of 1881-82 would long be memorable, was tentative and open to an extension of its range and stringency, but it would be mistaken policy to raise their standard too soon, and so high as to necessitate its being lowered again. This topic was developed at some length. National, international, and provincial exhibitions and conferences were next touched on. At the outset the president suggested that the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain might as well become the sanitary Institute of Europe, inasmuch as most sanitary questions were of cosmopolitan interest. In like manner the panic caused by the conflagration of the Vienna theatre drew attention to the want of international conference for the safeguarding of public buildings, especially playhouses, against fire. The year had not been rich in architectural and æsthetic literature, but some important works, British and American, French and German, were singled out for mention. Passing to the subject of architectural restorations, the president, after speaking of those at Bristol and St. Albans, expressed his belief that the Tower of London was about to receive the restorer's attention. In the archæological investigation of classical architecture the great enterprise now on hand was the resumption of Mr. Wood's excavations at Ephesus, his earnest plea for the public support of which the president clinched with the weighty words of Professor Newton:—"The complete excavation of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus is an object well worthy of support from the nation, which now possesses in the British Museum the only portions of the beautiful sculpture as yet discovered of the Temple." Roman remains lately found at Bath were worth notice, and still more important was the Gallo-Roman city discovered near Poictiers. Passing in review the metropolitan improvements, Mr. Horace Jones most energetically deprecated the building below London-bridge of any other, as tending to shift the world's commerce, which had made London what it is, to Blackwall or Gravesend, possibly to Southampton.

A largely-attended meeting was held last week at the Mansion House in furtherance of a movement which is rapidly assuming importance, both in this country and in India, to send to India the National Anthem translated into the following sixteen languages—Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Bengali, Sanskrit, Hebrew, Kavarese, Marathi, Gugerati, Punjabi, Malay, Taniel, Tilugu, Singhalese, and Burmese. By permission of his Excellency the Governor-General of India (the Marquis of Ripon), and with the sanction of the Marquis of Hartington, M.P., Secretary of State for India, an influential committee has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the movement. Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., presided, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, and among others present were Canon Rowsell, Sir Harry Verney, and Mr. Denzil Onslow, M.P. Mr. Stanhope, in opening the proceedings, observed that the object for which they were met was to consider together the practicability of popularising our National Anthem in India. He had no doubt that every one present was deeply impressed with the value to ourselves of that great National Anthem. It was a very great thing that there should be some common ground upon which men who were divided on other occasions by distinctions political, social, and religious, should be able to meet with enthusiasm. They desired, so far as it was possible, to extend that advantage to India; and, although he spoke with diffidence in the presence of others who were better able to speak on the subject than himself, he ventured to say that in the feelings of many of the natives of India, in spite of some grumbling and some criticism of the Government under which they lived, there was in every heart a knowledge that they could look over and beyond the particular men who were put up to administer the Government to their gracious lady the Queen-Empress—the embodiment of justice, and the fountain of honour. They desired to give the nations of India an outward expression of those loyal sentiments which he believed were very widely spread; and he believed also that it would enable a new bond to be formed—one of common loyalty—between the people of this country and the natives of India. Of course there would be some difficulties in the way of the movement, but they would be speedily overcome, and if they did so they would be making an additional element of stability to the Empire of the Queen (Hear, hear.) Canon Harford, the promoter of the movement, then read a report of the committee, in which it was stated £3,000 would be necessary in order to carry out the objects of the movement. Mr. D. Onslow, M.P., moved the first resolution, "That the nation at large be invited to co-operate in the movement, and enable the Committee of the National Anthem for India Fund to carry on an enterprise which is beyond the capability of private effort." The speaker reminded the meeting of the recent services of the Indian troops in Egypt, and expressed a belief that the movement would tend to weld in a greater degree the union between the Empire of India and this country. Sir Lewis Jackson seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Roper Lethbridge and Canon Rowsell, and carried unanimously. During the proceedings the National Anthem was sung in Hindustani by a choir of ladies and gentlemen who were in attendance. Other speakers followed, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* writes from Florence:—"The Gallery of the Uffizi has just had the good fortune of making one valuable and one very valuable purchase. The first consists of a couple of niches, formerly existing in the Palazzo Leperello, and at present deposited in the lumber-room of the Bargello. They are attributed to Benedetto de Rovezzano (1480-1550), an artist, by the way, who ought to have left some work in England, since Vasari tells us that, after the siege of Florence in 1530, he was called by Henry VIII. to London, where he lost his sight in consequence of the fogs. The niches in question, doubtless intended for figures of saints in a chapel, are of very simple design, but most charming and delicate ornament, especially in the network of foliage which covers the lower half of the pillars, and strongly recalls some of the finer work of Sansovino at Venice, and of Marrina and others at Siena. The second purchase consists of a small square picture, or portion of a picture, bought at Padua, and most probably formerly belonging to the Cittadella family. A certain resemblance in one of the figures to a man-at-arms in one of the St. Christopher frescoes at the Eremitani of Padua is the only conceivable reason for the statement by the former owner that this beautiful piece of work is by Mantegna. It has, however, neither the very characteristic and exaggeratedly bossy modelling nor the equally characteristic reminiscence of sculpture in the seemingly damp, clinging draperies and the fleece-like clotted hair; nor does the colouring of Mantegna, even in his great altar-piece at Verona, approach to the splendid glow of this picture. The attitudes and faces of the three or four men-at-arms or pages, in magnificent dresses and elaborate fuzzy wigs of the late fifteenth century, immediately recall the ambassadors in Carpaccio's St. Ursula series: and the whole scale of colour, particularly the kind of atmosphere of pale gold which permeates the whole picture, so that hair, flesh, and linen seem steeped in it, seems to make it highly probable that it really is by Carpaccio. It is, if so, doubly valuable in Florence, as no other specimen of the master exists here. The fact that the group of which the picture consists is absolutely inactive and (with respect to story, always so important in Carpaccio's work) meaningless, and also that one of the figures is cut in two by the frame, makes it evident that this can be but a portion of a picture—unless, indeed, we suppose, as is possible, that it formed part of a kind of panel decoration running all round a room, in which the paintings would be interrupted by carved wooden pilasters. The subject also is doubtful. Commendatore Donati, director of the Florentine galleries, seems to incline to the belief that the group is one connected with the history of the discovery by St. Helena of the True Cross; but as the beam in the foreground is very cavalierly bestridden by a page it can scarcely be a holy relic, but a mere meaningless accessory; and the group of youths is extremely suggestive of the attendants of one of the three kings, or of the listless crowd about the crucified Saviour. This beautiful work, at present under lock and key in the director's room, will, soon be hung in the Venetian Room of the Uffizi Gallery, where various changes of

plan are intended. A vague rumour is about of another fresco by Botticelli, discovered during the summer in the Villa Incontri, near Florence, and already sold and dispatched to America. As the Villa Incontri is near the Villa Lemmi, the removal of whose frescoes to the Louvre caused some sensation last winter, and both of these country houses are near the Medician villa of Careggi, the suggestion arises that Botticelli may have painted in other houses of that neighbourhood, and that some more works, as unknown to Vasari as both the Lemmi and the Incontri frescoes, may still be awaiting us.

The existence of another equatorial lake in Central Africa, far to the west of Albert Nyanza, rumours of which have reached Europe from time to time since Sir Samuel Baker's first journey, is again reported. Mr. F. Lupton, Governor of the Egyptian province of Bahr el Ghazel, writes from his station, Dehm Siber, on the 27th of July, to the effect that Rafai Aga, a servant of his, on his return from an expedition towards the Welle, told him that he and some of the members of the expedition had seen a great lake in the country of the Barboa, a powerful copper-coloured tribe, clothed with a peculiar grass-cloth (of which Mr. Lupton sends a specimen in his letter). Mr. Lupton gathered that the position of the lake was in about 3deg. 40min. N.lat., and 23deg. E.long., and that it was quite as large as Victoria Nyanza. When the weather permits, the Barboas cross the lake in large open boats made out of a single tree, the voyage taking three days; and they obtain from the people living on the western side (their own country being east of the lake) articles of European manufacture, such as blue beads and brass wire. Mr. Lupton adds Rafai Aga's own account of his route to the lake:—Started from Dehm Bekeer, marched six days south-west to Zeriba el Douleb, then four days south-south-west to Bengier; four days south-west to Zeriba Warendema; six days south-west by west to the Bahr el Makwar, which he crossed after visiting several very large islands inhabited by a people who call themselves Basango. The Makwar is called by the Arabs Bahr el Warshal, and joins the Welle, but is a much larger stream; both flow in a west-south-west direction. After crossing the Makwar, Rafai marched ten days south-south-west, and reached the residence of the "Sultan" of Barboa, by whom he was well received; the lake is situated four days' march to the south-west of the Sultan's residence. Mr. Lupton concludes by saying, "I feel I should not be doing right in keeping dark this information, which, when looked into by competent persons, may throw some light on the famous Congo and Welle Rivers. I believe that the Welle flows into the lake discovered by Rafai Aga, and that the stream which is said to flow out of the lake probably joins the Congo." Mr. Lupton is engaged in preparing a map of his province, and was about to start in a few days on a journey to a country called Umbungu, some fifteen days' march to the west of Dehm Siber.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. W. L. Appleford, to be Principal of Ripley's Hospital, Lancaster. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. W. Bree, Rector of Allesley, Rural Dean of Coventry, and Proctor in Convocation, to be Honorary Canon in Worcester Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop of Worcester.

Rev. H. P. Burdett, to be Priest-in-Charge of St. Katherine's, Felton, near Bristol.

Rev. T. H. Chester, Honorary Canon of Durham, Vicar of South Shields, and Rural Dean of Jarrow, to Rectory of Ryton-on-Tyne. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Rev. T. Dickson, to Perpetual Curacy of Christ Church, Waterloo, Liverpool. Patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. A. C. Fenn, Curate-in-Charge of Great Oakley, to Rectory of Tiptree.

Rev. W. O. Haslehurst, to Perpetual Curacy of Criftins. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.

Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham, Norfolk, and Domestic Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to be Honorary Chaplain to Her Majesty.

Rev. F. E. J. Lloyd, to be S.P.G. Missionary, Strait of Belle Isle, Newfoundland.

Rev. C. E. T. Loxley, Curate of St. Edmund, Northampton, to Rectory of Jarrow. Patron, Mrs. Drewitt.

Rev. R. Peck, to Rectory of Swefling, Suffolk.

Rev. T. P. Quint in, to be Curate-in-Charge of Channel, Newfoundland.

Rev. J. Richardson, Minister of St. Mary's Hospital, Ilford, Essex, to Vicarage of Barking. Patrons, All Souls' College, Oxford.

Rev. E. G. Sellman, to Curacy of Stoke Poges, Bucks.

Rev. J. Shaw, to Vicarage of St. Mary the Virgin, Wigginhall, Norfolk.

Rev. A. St. Qu. Sproule, Assistant-Curate of St. John's, Upper Norwood, S.E., to be Honorary Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoull.

Rev. W. Stocks, to be Incumbent of St. Leonard's, Downham, near Clitheroe. Patron, the Bishop of Manchester.

Rev. E. Weary, S.P.G. Missionary, Battle Harbor, Labrador, Diocese of Newfoundland.

Rev. A. H. Williams, Rector of Alcester, Warwickshire, and Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Rev. G. J. Woodward, Senior Curate of Wanstead, to be Secretary to the Pretoria Diocese Fund.

Rev. F. W. Wyatt, late Curate of St. Mary-at-the-Walls, Colchester, to be Evening Preacher at St. James's, Piccadilly.

LICENCE TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD:—Revs. James Gaston Harrison, to North Wingfield; Philip Peters Agnew, to St. Bartholomew, Wednesbury.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY:—Hon. and Rev. Sidney Meade, to Christ Church, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts; Frederick Samuel Stone, to Chisledon, Wilts.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF WORCESTER:—Rev. Gerald Moore Isaac, B.A., to St. Mary's, Kidderminster.

OBITUARY.

Oct. 23, the Rev. John Auby Carr, for 20 years Rector of Shipton Olliffe, Gloucestershire, aged 62.

Nov. 1 (All Saints'-Day), at the Rectory, Marston Morteyne, Ampthill, Beds, the Rev. Thomas Tylecote, B.D., J.P., for many years Chairman at the Ampthill Petty Sessions, Rural Dean, Hon. Canon of Ely, and for 45 years Rector of the parish, aged 83 years.

Nov. 1 (All Saints'-Day), suddenly, at All Saints' Rectory, South Elmham, Suffolk, the Rev. Samuel Blois Turner, Rector, aged 77.

Nov. 3, at Westward Vicarage, the Rev. Henry Hayton Wood, M.A., F.G.S., Rector of Holwell, Dorset, aged 57.

Nov. 4, at Christ Church Vicarage, Barnet, Herts, the Rev. William Henry Tudor, son of Major James Tudor, 2nd Queen's Royals, &c., more than 30 years Rector of Syderstone, Norfolk, and Chaplain to the late Marquis of Cholmondeley.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

Sir William Anson, Warden of All Souls, has been nominated by the Hebdomadal Council a Governor of Dulwich College.

Convocation passed a decree on Tuesday for conferring the degree of D.D. *honoris causâ* upon the Rev. George Wyndham Kennion, M.A., Oriel College, nominated Bishop of Adelaide.

Mr. Richmond has resigned the Slade Professorship of Fine Art, to which chair he was appointed in 1879.

Professor Lawson, having accepted an appointment in India, retires from the Professorship of Botany which he has held since 1868. The nomination to this Professorship is vested in the College of Physicians, and the Sibthorpian Professorship of Rural Economy is annexed to it.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

A public meeting has been held at St. Peter's schoolroom, Fulham, in furtherance of the effort being made to obtain the necessary funds for building the new church. The Rev. F. H. Fisher, vicar of Fulham, presided, and in the course of his opening address urged everyone in the district to lend assistance in carrying out the object proposed. The Rev. J. H. Cardwell considered it was a reproach that Kensington Nonconformists could build themselves a church in the parish costing £14,000, and that Kensington Churchmen, with few exceptions, should do so little. The want of a permanent church was very pressing, as room could not be found for all who attended the services. Mr. Samuel Hill also gave an address. The Rev. Rowland Cardwell thought that they should show that they deserved the large grant of £3,000 which had been obtained by the Bishop of London from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners out of the funds of a disused City church. It was hoped that the new church would be consecrated by St. Peter's Day next year.

A handsome building at Maidstone, erected at a cost of £3,000, and intended as a church institute for the promotion of the welfare socially, morally, and intellectually of Maidstone young men, as well as a home for church workers, was formally opened this week by the Archdeacon of Maidstone, in presence of a crowded audience. In the evening a public meeting was held in the large hall of the institute, and was attended by Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and the borough members, Major Ross and Captain Aylmer. Mr. Beresford-Hope showed how with Christianity had grown up charitable institutions, and then dwelt on the good effects of the establishment of church institutes in creating a healthy religious feeling. If they were Christians, and had no desire to be swallowed up in the deep, noisome, and pestilential gulf of infidelity, let them stick to the Church of England and refuse to listen to the arguments of those who asked why, if the Church was so strong and so beautiful, it should rest on the broken reed of State help. Persons who used that argument were not to be trusted, and he would earnestly urge them to remember the great evils which would be caused by the severance of Church and State in the less wealthy parishes which now depended for their spiritual food on the Church. Mr. J. G. Talbot dwelt on the means of bringing Church of England principles into effect, and urged the importance of early training in order to ensure right conduct in mature life. Major Ross, M.P., and Captain Aylmer, M.P., also spoke.

The numerous Churchmen, clergy, and laity throughout the country, who knew and appreciated the late Mr. Henry Hoare, of Fleet-street and Staplehurst, will be gratified to learn that the fine east window of the noble church of the parish of Staplehurst, which is of five lights, 18ft. high by 12ft. wide, the upper portion being excellent tracery of the Decorated period, has just been filled with painted glass, executed by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne, of London, as a memorial of him and his wife, the Lady Mary Hoare. The subject is intended to illustrate St. Matthew xvi. 27: "The Son of man shall come in the glory of His Father with His angels; and then He shall reward every man according to his works." The central figure is that of our Lord, around and above whom are the angelic host, and below and around Him figures of well-known Church-workers as typical of the Church Militant. Amongst these latter is represented St. James the Less, bearing in his left hand a scroll containing the Greek of Acts xv. 17, and giving his decision at the Council of Jerusalem, to which the late Mr. Hoare would frequently refer as the divinely-inspired model of Church Councils. To the furtherance of the revival of the Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, and of other synodal action of the English Church, Mr. Hoare devoted many years of his active life. On the 16th Sunday after Trinity, the window was dedicated to the glory of God in memory of Mr. Hoare and his wife, the preacher at the 10.30 a.m. service being their second son, the Rev. Walter Marsham Hoare, rector of Colkirk, Norfolk, who spoke of the window as a thank-offering unto Almighty God, by the sons and daughters, for a good father and mother. The sermon in the evening was preached by the rector, the Rev. G. F. Reyner, D.D., who testified, from long personal knowledge and co-operation, to the character and work of Mr. Hoare and the Lady Mary, in connection with the subject of the commemoration of the faithful departed and their final reward. The offertories at the two celebrations and the other services, which were attended by large congregations, amounted to £25 6s. 6d., and were devoted towards the restoration, recently effected, of the fourteenth-century south porch of the church.

The proceedings before Lord Penzance on Saturday, which resulted in an order being issued for the discharge of the Rev. S. F. Green, will be found in our Law Report.

At eight o'clock on Saturday evening an official arrived at Lancaster gaol from the Archbishop of York's Court with the order for release. The fact was immediately communicated to the reverend gentleman, and he intimated his intention of leaving at once. He remained a short time in conversation with the Archbishop's officer while a cab was procured. The prison doors were then thrown open, and Mr. Green was driven to the Midland Railway station, accompanied by two or three friends. He travelled by the 8.50 train to Morecambe, a few miles distant, where Mrs. Green has been staying during her husband's incarceration. Morecambe was reached at 9 p.m., and although the release was not generally known Mr. Green was recognised by several persons at the station. There was, however, nothing in the nature of a demonstration, and the reverend gentleman at once proceeded to his wife's lodgings. He appeared to be in fair health and good spirits.

Sir Percival, on hearing of the release of Mr. Green, handed to the Rev. H. Cowgill, the former curate, and the churchwardens the sum of £100, in recognition of Mr. Green's release, asking them to apply the money in some way for the benefit of the parishioners.

The new curate in charge of St. John's, Miles Platting, the Rev. W. R. Pym, entered upon his duties on Sunday. At the early Communion Service, usually attended by thirty or forty communicants, there was only one person desirous of communicating, and Mr. Pym did not go on with the service. At the forenoon service the church was crowded in every part. The Archdeacon of the diocese attended at the request of the Bishop, whose secretary was also present, together with the curate, the Rev. Mr. Cowgill, who has had charge of the church during Mr. Green's imprisonment, and the patron of the living, Sir Percival Heywood. The churchwardens, Mr. J. Oakes and Mr. W. Brakeman, met Mr. Pym in the vestry, and handed to him the following "protest":—

We, the undersigned members of St. John's church, Miles Platting, beg leave to inform you that in attending the services of this church as conducted by you we are not to be understood to do so from any other motive than our belief in the necessity of doing our duty to God by assembling in His house on the Lord's Day. Though the resignation of Mr. Green smoothed away any difficulties which we should have had about allowing you to intrude upon his rights as curate of St. John's Church and parish, we cannot forget that you were willing to have intruded yourself in any case, and, therefore, we most distinctly state that your presence here is most distasteful to us, and we are unable to welcome you or to hold out to you the right hand of fellowship.

The document had been signed by 326 persons since Wednesday last, including the whole of the school officers and the members of the choir. The services were quietly and orderly conducted, and were joined in heartily by the congregation. The ritual had been reduced practically to that observed in the Cathedral church, and Mr. Pym before beginning his sermon asked the congregation to put under strong restraint for the public good all private personal sentiment. It had been his duty to make certain changes in the service, and that done he hoped to carry on the work of the church as usual, and that the people would attend. He regretted that all information concerning the parish had been absolutely denied him by those who could best have supplied it. (A voice, "Shame.") It was not for him to define the attitude of the congregation towards him; that was for them to settle with their own consciences; but it was his earnest prayer, however much they might differ on certain points, they would at least trust him as their friend. At the Communion Service there was a general and deliberate abstention of the usual communicants, and only the clergy who took part in the service, which was choral, communicated. The Eastward position was retained, as also the altar appointments, including the candles, which, however, were not lighted.

In the evening the services were conducted by Mr. Pym alone. The church was crowded to excess, but there was nothing approaching disorder, and after the services Mr. Pym announced that it was his intention in the future to observe the ritual which had been observed during the day, and which was the standard defined by the Bishop in his synod in November last. Sir Percival Heywood was again present in the evening. Before the service in the morning he had an interview with Mr. Pym, and expressed his concurrence in the "protest" which had been handed in by the churchwardens, and desired to endorse every word of it.

The church of St. John, Horselydown, was reopened after restoration on Friday. The old pews have been removed and replaced by new seats, the windows have been reglazed with cathedral glass, and a chancel has been formed. The total cost of the work is £1,400, towards which £1,000 has been subscribed, chiefly by the liberality of Messrs. Courage, who have given £500, and Messrs. Bovill £100.

Dean Edwards, who has been absent from the diocese several weeks, having taken a trip to America to recruit, after a severe attack of typhoid fever, returned this week to Bangor, perfectly restored in health. The typhoid epidemic which has wrought such disaster in the neighbourhood, has now almost entirely disappeared, and at Monday's meeting of the local board of health a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Bishop of Bangor, who gave £250 towards the fund for the poorer classes of patients, and allowed the hospital tents to be erected in his park, and with his daughters visited them almost daily; to Lord Penrhyn, the Hon. Douglas Pennant, Lord Boston, Mr. Asheton Smith, Mr. Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Jones-Parry, M.P., and other subscribers to the fund, which reached close upon £1,800.

At Aldershot on Wednesday a public meeting was held for the purpose of promoting the extension of the Church of England Soldiers' Institute. The Bishop of Winchester presided, and letters of apology for non-attendance were read from General Sir Daniel Lysons, commanding the division; the Right Hon. H. Childers, Secretary of State for War; Viscount Cranbrook, Viscount Midleton, Earl Nelson, and the Earl of Limerick. It was stated that the work of the Church of England among the soldiers at Aldershot had hitherto suffered for want of a centre where Churchmen could meet for instruction, intercourse, and united action. Lord Cranbrook had given a donation of £1,000 towards the institute, and it was considered advisable to provide a lecture-hall, reading rooms, coffee and refreshment rooms, &c., the cost being estimated at £4,000. The Right Hon. Sclater-Booth moved a resolution, declaring that the proposed extension of the institute was worthy of the support of all earnest Churchmen, and it was unanimously agreed to, the meeting also pledging itself to aid the committee in raising the necessary funds.

A contract was on Wednesday entered into by the South-Eastern Brush Electric Light Company with Mr. H. G. Austin, the surveyor of Canterbury Cathedral, acting on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, for illuminating the Cathedral by the electric light for a period of three months. Should the experiment prove successful it is probable that the whole of the residences in the Cathedral precincts will be permanently lighted by the same means.

On Saturday afternoon the Bishop of Rochester, assisted by Bishop Titcombe, and in the presence of a large number of the clergy of the Deaneries of Greenwich, Deptford, and Lewisham, opened a new mission-hall in the parish of St. John's, Blackheath, at the rear of the Old Dover-road, which has been erected mainly through the exertions of the vicar of St. John's, the Rev. J. W. Marshall. In his address to the congregation, the Bishop of Rochester said religion had a greater hold upon intelligent humanity than it ever had, and the people were always talking and writing about it. There never was a time when the Divine revelation had more interest for the working classes and the Press. The written word helped the spoken word. There was one thing he hoped would never happen in that hall—that the clergy would be found preaching down to the people, for it would be a fatal mistake if the clergy spoke to the working classes as if they had not the same brains as themselves. He had just been 5,000 or 6,000 miles into the interior of America, and whatever might be the quality of religion there, he could have no doubt of the quantity of it; and he was surprised to see the number of houses in which the name of Christ was preached with reverence. One word to the clergy he saw before him in such numbers. The Salvation Army had been attacked by those who would not try to do the work themselves. He was not going to talk to them of the Salvation Army then, but whatever might be their extravagances, those who called themselves Christians and members of the Church might emulate their zeal in their eccentric but honest way of carrying on their work, might do their work more soberly, or more in the form of the Holy Scripture and of the Church of England. His Lordship concluded by an appeal to liquidate a debt of about £150 on the building, the cost of which was about £1,800.

The project for the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Canon Miller, vicar of Greenwich, the originator of "Hospital Sunday," has at length taken tangible form, in the proposal to erect in his memory a new wing in connection with the Royal Kent Dispensary. Last Sunday collections in aid of this object were made in eleven churches in Greenwich, Lewisham, Lee, and Forest-hill; and in other places of worship in the district offertories to be devoted to the same purpose have been arranged.

The Richmond magistrates had before them on Monday two cases arising out of a disturbance which took place on Saturday night in one of the principal streets of that town during an "open-air parade" of the Church Gospel Army, which has recently been established by the Rev. Evan H. Hopkins, vicar of Holy Trinity, on the lines of the Salvation Army, but in connection with the Church of England. The parties charged were two young men of Richmond, named Edward Cane and John Anderson, the former having assaulted the police while in the execution of their duty, and the latter assisted in rescuing a prisoner unknown from lawful custody. The prisoners appear to have been two of the ringleaders of a large mob who attacked the members of the Gospel Army with mud, stones, and other missiles. The magistrates were informed that on the night in question the Army paraded the streets with a flag, and their conduct was such as could not fail to excite the rougher class of people. It was feared that a serious riot would shortly occur if the processions were not abandoned, and Mr. Dermer, the chairman of the Bench, expressed a hope that in future the members of the Army would confine their demonstrations to their meeting-house. Inspector Aldridge remarked that the police were almost powerless to quell the disturbance on Saturday night, when several hundred people congregated, and upset the whole neighbourhood. Cane was fined 10s., and Anderson, in default of paying a fine of 50s., was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Both prisoners were informed that if they or any of their companions again offended in this respect they would be very severely dealt with.

Concerning the *Quarterly Review* and Dr. Pusey, Canon Liddon writes to the *Times*:—

"Sir,—In the current number of the *Quarterly Review* there is an article on 'Dr. Pusey and the Church,' the latter part of which calls for some remark on the part of those who respect the memories alike of Dr. Pusey and of Bishop Wilberforce.

"The Reviewer is anxious to claim Bishop Wilberforce's authority for his own estimate of Dr. Pusey's work and character during the last thirty-five years. With this view he quotes from a letter of Bishop Wilberforce to Dr. Pusey, dated November 2, 1850, the following passage:—

I firmly believe the influence of your personal ministry does more than the labours of an open enemy to wean from the pure faith and simple ritual of our Church the affections of many of those among her children whose zeal, tenderness, and devotion would, if properly guided, make them eminent saints and her especial instruments in God's own work in this land.

"To this the Reviewer subjoins a paragraph in which Bishop Wilberforce contrasts Dr. Pusey's teaching with that of

Hooker, Andrewes, Bramhall, and Jackson, with a host of worthies who, while they maintained as firmly as you can the sacramental system of our Church, were not afraid of speaking plainly of the grievous errors of the Roman communion, and rejoiced in the Reformation because it gave us back the primitive faith free from those corruptions. The result of this difference seems to be that, while they formed devout Church of England Christians, you nourish among those whom you guide religious principles and practices for which the Church of England affords no warrant, but which belong and so ultimately surely lead to the Church of Rome.

The Reviewer then observes that 'For about a year' Bishop Wilberforce placed Dr. Pusey 'under a formal though private prohibition against performing any ministerial act in his diocese,' and he crowns his argument by a quotation from a letter addressed by Bishop Wilberforce to Miss Noel in 1845 (*Life*, vol. i., p. 311), observing that it describes 'with substantial justice' 'Dr. Pusey's whole conduct at that time and ever since' (*Quarterly Review*, p. 536). Bishop Wilberforce writes:—

I must say a word or two about Dr. Pusey. I quite believe him to be a very holy man. I could sit at his feet. But then I see that he is, if I understand God's word aright, most dark as to many parts of Christ's blessed Gospel. He now, Henry says, acknowledges that what I said of old in 1837 of his 'Sin after Baptism' view was quite true. I see that he has greatly helped and is helping to make a party of semi-Romanisers in the Church, to lead some to Rome, to drive back from sound Church views those among us who love Christ for another half century, and to make others grovel in low, unworthy views of their Christian state, trembling always before a hard master, thinking dirt willingly endured holiness, &c. Now, there must be some cause why so good a man should fall into such fearful errors and do such deep mischief, and that cause, I believe, is a great want of humility, veiling itself from his eyes under the appearance of entire abasement. I see it in all his writings and doings. His last letter about Newman I think deeply painful, utterly sophistical, and false. He says, for instance, that he does not think himself as an English Churchman at liberty to hold all Roman doctrine, but he does 'not censure any Roman doctrine,' while he holds his canonry at Christ Church and his position among us on condition of signing, articles, one half of which are taken up in

declaring different figments of Rome to be dangerous deceits and blasphemous fables. Then his language about the Church of England, patronising, fault-finding, apologetic; his evident assumption of the position of head of the party since Newman's secession; this very Leeds self-appointed Holy Week; his letter to his own Bishop, all seem to me full of egotistic assumption."

"The Reviewer betrays a certain feeling of logical insecurity when he characterises Bishop Wilberforce as 'weak' (p. 536) for removing Dr. Pusey's suspension in deference, as he supposes, to the representations of Mr. Keble and of the late Mr. Justice Coleridge. But the Reviewer omits to put his readers in possession of a fact which, I venture to say, deprives him of any moral right whatever to employ the quotations in question for the purpose of his article. In 1857, and in each of the eleven years which followed, Dr. Pusey was invited by Bishop Wilberforce to preach one of the Lent sermons in St. Mary's or St. Giles's, Oxford, and, as all the world knows, Dr. Pusey's sermon divided the real interest of each series with that of the Bishop himself. (See *Lenten Sermons*, by Rev. E. B. Pusey, Parker, 1847, preface.) For this repeated invitation Bishop Wilberforce was remonstrated with by Mr. Golightly (*The Position of the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D.*" London, Hatchards, 1867, p. 71). And most assuredly Dr. Pusey had made no retractation of the language and teaching which Bishop Wilberforce had censured in 1850. If, moreover, as the Reviewer thinks, Dr. Pusey was still 'dark to many parts of Christ's blessed Gospel;' if he was characterised by 'a great want of humility, veiling itself from his eyes under the appearance of entire self-abasement,' 'utterly sophistical and false,' 'full of egotistic assumption,' what are we to say of Bishop Wilberforce's conduct in asking him to preach, year after year, to a church crowded with the future clergy of the Church of England? Here we find ourselves in a dilemma. Either Bishop Wilberforce was much worse than 'weak'—he was guilty of a culpable betrayal of a great trust—or he must have tacitly retracted his earlier language about Dr. Pusey as being what it really is, unjust even to the verge of sheer absurdity. Those who, like the writer of this letter, will always remember the Bishop with grateful affection, can have no doubt that the latter explanation is the true one, and that he went as far as a difficult position allowed him to go in owning by his later encouragement of Dr. Pusey that he had, in ignorance of Dr. Pusey's real aims and character, deeply wronged him in earlier years.

"There is much else to be said about the article, and especially about the use which is made in it of the great name of Dr. Hook. But I must not trespass further on your space. Doubtless Bishop Wilberforce and Dr. Pusey were men of very different characters and antecedents, and they would never have agreed to the end of their lives on some subjects of serious importance. But this—the plain matter of fact—would not satisfy the requirements of the Reviewer's argument; and he has, without intending it, done a serious wrong to Bishop Wilberforce's memory. He can only employ Bishop Wilberforce's language, as he does, to attack Dr. Pusey, at the expense of the great Prelate himself, whose conduct, not more generous than just, shows what he had come to think in his later years of his own earlier and unguarded utterances."

PRESENTATION TO ARCHDEACON HAMILTON.

A meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne was held on Monday afternoon in the parochial room, Alnwick, for the purpose of presenting an address to the Venerable George Hans Hamilton, who, having been appointed to the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, is about to sever his official connection with the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne. On the motion of the Rev. E. B. Trotter, Alnwick, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Ainger, Rothbury, the chair was taken by the Rev. M. Creighton, Embleton, Rural Dean.

The Hon. and Rev. F. R. GREY, Rector of Morpeth, said: Mr. Archdeacon, in behalf of the clergy, of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne I am deputed to wish you God speed on your departure from amongst us. The severance of old ties is necessarily accompanied by some feelings of sorrow; and the associations which have gathered round the 17 years during which you have been our Archdeacon cannot be broken without a pang. Yet the memories called up by such a retrospect are happy ones. The work of the Church, under God's blessing, has been making steady progress. Differences of opinion among the clergy have led to no breach of the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. (Applause.) The clergy have co-operated with one another, and with their Archdeacon, for the advance of the work of Christ's Church for the salvation of souls. That you have had to deal with no great question among us is a matter for our deep thankfulness—(applause)—and we feel that you have always acted as a bond of union amongst us. (Applause.) Scattered as we are over a sparsely peopled district, separated from one another by long distances, we have had in you a representative of our common experience. You have listened to us all; you have known our difficulties and our endeavours, and you have always been ready to place at the disposal of any one who sought it, the result of the large knowledge which you had gained of the peculiar needs of a district which has peculiar difficulties in Church work. (Applause.) In parting from you we desire to thank you for your personal kindliness which we have all known; for your prompt attention to such business as we brought before you; for your readiness to give us your advice. (Applause.) The traces of your zeal will remain and be seen in the works which you have accomplished in the Archdeaconry. (Applause.) We wish you to take with you on your departure the assurance of our grateful feelings. (Applause.) Our separation will not be so complete but that we shall often hope to meet you in the future. Your labours will still be devoted to the good of this diocese, and we shall still reap their fruits in matters of diocesan organisation. We trust that the experience which you have gained among us may not be useless in the different conditions of the southern part of the diocese, and we assure you that your future welfare and success will be a subject of our prayers. I am deputed by my brethren of the clergy to present to you the following address, which, I may add, has been signed by all the clergy of the Archdeaconry:—

To the Venerable George Hans Hamilton,
Archdeacon of Lindisfarne.

We, the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, desire to express our regret at the termination of our official connection with you as our Archdeacon.

Though we may rejoice that your experienced activity is called to a more important field of work, yet personally we feel that we lose a tried and valued friend.

When we look back on the long period during which you have been our Archdeacon, we feel that we owe much to your constant friendliness and readiness to help, whenever help was needed, by your counsel and by your wise co-operation. We acknowledge, with thankfulness, the harmony which has always prevailed amongst us, and we believe it to have been mainly due to your geniality and large-heartedness.

We recognise the results of your energy in the condition of our churches, and in the success with which educational requirements have been supplied within the Archdeaconry; we feel that the satisfactory establishment of the system of Diocesan Inspection is chiefly owing to your activity.

While expressing our gratitude to you for much you have done to help us, we would convey to you the assurance of our sympathy in your future labours. We trust that God's blessing may rest upon your work, and that you may be enabled to administer the Archdeaconry of Northumberland with an increasing zeal for the glory of God, and the good governance of His Church on earth.

Archdeadon HAMILTON said: Mr. Grey, and my dear and reverend brethren,—I most sincerely thank you for this very kind and generous address. Seventeen years is a large portion of middle life; and during this period I have had the great pleasure of presiding among you as you Archdeacon, and our separation cannot take place without much regret on my part, for we have worked together as brethren in the service of our Heavenly Father with perfect accord and goodwill. It has ever proved a happiness to me to help you in any of your parochial difficulties, and to aid you with such counsel as I may have been able to give. (Applause.) It is to the willing activity of the clergy that there has been a general restoration of the ancient and beautiful churches of this Archdeaconry, and that new churches have been built and new parishes formed where these have been most required. I am happy to know that the educational requirements of this Archdeaconry have been met in by far the largest measure by the activity and liberality of Churchmen, led by the educational zeal of the clergy; and especially that religious teaching in our schools maintains its proper position, and pervades the whole, for the managers of every school in the Archdeaconry, with two exceptions, have adopted diocesan inspection in religious subjects, while in many board and other schools the same mode of testing Biblical knowledge has approved itself to the boards of management, as well as to the teachers themselves. Although about to remove to another sphere of labour, I shall still be very closely connected with your county and diocese; and I shall always look forward with heartfelt pleasure to again meeting and co-operating with you "in works of faith and labours of love." (Applause.) In taking leave of you in my official capacity, I may be allowed to remind you that there never was a period in Church history wherein the personal character, the learning, and the prudence of each individual minister of Christ were of such high importance to the whole body of the Church. The days of superstitious veneration for the priesthood, as such, have passed away, and the advance of education has produced in its stead a keen watchfulness of the motives which actuate us, and of the reality of our devotion to the work of our high calling in Jesus Christ; and where these will stand the test by our parishioners of their personal knowledge of our self-denial, of our determination to do our very best in the service of God, for the temporal and eternal good of His people committed to our charge, then their attachment to our holy office, and to ourselves, far exceeds any other influence, which, in the ages of superstition, united the people and clergy of this kingdom. And I would, in parting, ask you, for the good of the Church, and on account of his own worthiness, to bestow upon my successor the same kindness, goodwill, and co-operation which it has been my happiness ever to receive from you all—(applause)—and I cannot more appropriately sever our official connection than in the parting words of St. Paul to the Corinthian Church —"Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you." Amen.

The Benediction was pronounced by the Archdeacon, and the proceedings concluded.

THE COURT.

On Sunday the Queen attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely and Captain Bigge were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Lees officiated. The Earl of Northbrook and Dr. Lees dined with Her Majesty.

On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the guests staying in the house at Sandringham, attended Divine service at Sandringham Church.

On Wednesday the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and suite arrived at Sandringham on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, for the celebration of the birthday of the Prince of Wales on Thursday. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the rest of the guests have been shooting the Sandringham covers. The Prince and Princess of Wales were to give their annual county ball last (Friday) evening.

The Prince and Princess remain at the Hall till Dec. 4, when they come to London for a fortnight, after which they return to Norfolk till the middle of January.

The Prince of Wales has consented to open the new City of London Schools on the Embankment some day, yet to be fixed, before the middle of December. The Princess of Wales is expected to accompany his Royal Highness on this occasion.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public banquets in honour of troops returned from Egypt have been given to the Royal Marines at Portsmouth, to the Royal Engineers and Marines at Sheerness, and the Artillery, Infantry, and Cavalry at Shorncliffe.

The men of the 4th Dragoon Guards returned from Egypt were entertained on Friday at a banquet in the Royal Pavilion at Brighton.

The crews of four of Her Majesty's ships recently returned from the Egyptian coast were entertained on Monday at a banquet given by the inhabitants of Devonport.

The annual procession of the new Lord Mayor of London from the City to Westminster on Thursday attracted enormous crowds of people, the weather being unusually fine.

Mr. J. A. Froude, on Friday, as President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, delivered an address on political views and opinions.

The representatives of the Indian contingent selected to visit England, consisting of thirteen officers, seven non-commissioned officers, and twelve privates, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, and proceeded to Wimbledon, where a house has been taken for their accommodation.

The coroner's inquest on Dr. Arthur, who was burnt to death in a sleeping car on the Midland Railway, terminated on Wednesday with a verdict that the disaster had been accidentally caused by a reading-lamp used by another passenger.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday morning in the Parkhouse coal-pit, near Clay Cross, and it is feared that at least thirty lives have been lost.

A shocking accident occurred on Thursday morning on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, near the Oughtibridge Station. Mr. James Laycock, a farmer on the estate of the Earl of Wharncliffe, who was walking on the line, was knocked down and killed by an express train from Sheffield to Liverpool.

Baron de Larcy, who was one of the oldest members of the Legitimist party in France, and who during the reign of Louis Philippe took part in the celebrated manifestation of the Legitimists when they came to wait on the Count de Chambord in Belgrave-square, died at the residence of a friend near Mont Cellier on Tuesday. Baron de Larcy was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and was one of M. Thiers' Ministers on two occasions. He also held office during the Presidency of Marshal Mac Mahon. He was a member of the Senate at the time of his death.

Mr. A. M. Broadley, Arabi's senior counsel, writes as follows to Mr. F. Villiers, the special artist of the *Graphic* in Egypt:—"The story of the finding of Arabi Pasha's papers is as follows: On the evening of the 22nd October Arabi said to me, 'My life and honour are in your hands and in the hands of England; if you can get me an interview with my servant, Muhamed Ibn Ahmed, I will give you all my papers which escaped Tel-el-Kebir and the looting of my house at Cairo, and they are by far the most important instruments for my defence.' Sir Edward Malet and Sir Charles Wilson generously came to the rescue, and on the afternoon of the following day the negro half-caste, Muhamed Ibn Ahmed, received his master's orders, in the presence of Sir Charles Wilson, to treat as brothers the English lawyers, and to surrender to them the documents he had so faithfully guarded. Arabi described minutely the different hiding-places of the papers—in holes of the wall, behind the backs of pictures, and in his wife's dress, and the servant promised obedience. Muhamed Ibn Ahmed has probably no other property in the world than a blue shirt and a ragged cloth coat to cover it, but neither terrors nor bribes could shake his allegiance to his fallen but beloved master. 'Give me to-night,' he said, 'to open the receptacles the Pasha alludes to, and to-morrow morning the papers are in your hands.' I slept little that night, as I felt how much depended on the result, and next morning I was very early with Arabi. From the window of the cell I saw his son and servant arrive. I went down to meet them. The news they brought was not encouraging. Muhamed Tewfik's powerful agents had smelt a rat, and palace emissaries during the night had told the wife of Arabi that on the morrow her husband would be surrendered to the tender mercies of Abdul Hamid at Stamboul. She had fled to a friend's house and taken the papers with her. 'Your father's honour, and, perhaps, his life,' I told the son, 'depends on your finding your mother. I conjure you to lose no time. Three hours hence and it may be too late.' Muhamed Ibn Ahmed Arabi is a slender dark-complexioned youth of twenty-one, with one eye hopelessly destroyed. He has always been his father's darling. He grasped my hand and said 'I am sure I can find her; but grant me two hours' delay, and I will join you at Shepheard's Hotel—with the papers.' Muhamed Ibn Ahmed Arabi and his servant disappeared, and I took up a position of observation in the well-known and cool verandah of the Cairo hostelry. Hardly an hour had elapsed when a brougham was hastily driven to the door, and my friend Muhamed swiftly descended, and, carrying a large parcel in his hand, rushed up the steps and into my room. Five minutes later and I was deep in the exhibits of my client Ahmed Arabi. From a woollen cloth, the distinctive feature of which was a yellow ace of spades, the boy drew forth one after another his father's hidden papers. With Mr. Napier's assistance I took them one after another and placed them in a case; firmans, letters from men in high places at the Imperial Ottoman Court, decrees of the Ulemas of Egypt, covered with hundreds of seals and signatures, records of Cabinet Councils, and papers of every conceivable description. I must confess I never shook hands with anyone more cordially than I did with the faithful Muhamed Ibn Ahmed. Two hours afterwards the papers were in Her Majesty's Consulate, initialed and numbered by Sir Charles Wilson and myself. Time will show the value of my *trouvaille*."

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Cure COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty as the most effectual and reliable remedy). One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor and violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have proved their great value. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

An explosion, attended with loss of life, occurred on Thursday morning at the premises of Messrs. Clarkson and Co., opticians, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn. One of the workmen, an Italian named Antonio Marnini, who was repairing an iron bottle which had contained nitrous-oxide, or what is known as laughing gas, held the bottle over the flame of a stove, and it exploded with a loud report. Marnini was found lying on the floor in a state of insensibility and bleeding profusely. He was conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where it was found that several of his ribs were broken and that his left arm was badly crushed. He died a few hours after his admission.

A fight took place on Thursday evening between two hyenas in a menagerie which is at present exhibiting at Wolverhampton. Delmonico, the "lion-tamer," was sent for; but when he arrived one of the two combatants had been so badly wounded that it was in a dying condition. After a short interval Delmonico entered the den, and, notwithstanding the angry growls of the victorious animal, he removed the other, which was then found to be dead. While the fight lasted it created considerable excitement amongst the spectators, many of whom hurriedly left the exhibition.

The report of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday-school Union shows that the schools of the denomination throughout the country are in a flourishing condition. The numerical returns of the year, with reference to church membership in Great Britain, have also been remarkably large. Of the new Sunday-school Hymn-Book, it is stated that no fewer than 800,000 copies have been disposed of. The number of Sunday-schools in Great Britain is 6,489, being an increase on the year of 63. The total number of officers and teachers is 122,999, an increase on the year of 1,506. Of these 98,340 are members of the Wesleyan Church, being an increase of 3,542. The total number of scholars is 829,666, being an increase of nearly 20,000 on the preceding year. Of these, 198,363 are under the age of seven, and 533,020 above fifteen years of age, while 93,127 are members of society or in junior society classes. The average morning attendance is 333,100; the average attendance in the afternoon 533,020. The total cost of Wesleyan Sunday-schools during the past year was £69,965, showing an increase of £995. Catechetical instruction is given in 4,508 schools, and in 5,565 schools the scholars are regularly taken to the chapel. The denomination has 2,734 libraries, containing 782,000 volumes, having 128,000 readers. The Bands of Hope number 2,257, with 227,784 enrolled members, an increase on the year of 36,000. In seven years there has been an increase in the number of officers and teachers of 12,000, and in the number of scholars of 130,000.

STAINED GLASS. — The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 29, the wife of EDWARD SENIOR HOARE, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 1, at 65, Eaton-place, Lady WAKE, of a son.

Nov. 6, at 31, Soho-square, the wife of the Rev. EDWARD VENABLES, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Drury-lane, of a daughter.

Nov. 7, at Christ's Hospital, the wife of the Rev. RICHARD LEE, of a daughter.

Nov. 7, at Rangoon, British Burmah, the wife of JOHN M'LEISH, Esq., of a daughter.

Nov. 7, at 13, Trinity-street, Taunton, the wife of the Rev. A. S. ALTHAM, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 24, at St. Luke's, Redcliffe-gardens, HENRY CHARLES REYNOLDS, Major the Durham Light Infantry, and D.A.Q.M.G. at Headquarters, to EDITH, widow of ALFRED DE SALIS, late 95th Regt., and eldest daughter of the late Frederick Elin, Esq., of Haselmount, Binstead, I.W.

Oct. 26, at St. Leonard's Church, Streatham, FREDERICK, eldest son of the Rev. FREDERICK ARNOLD, B.A., of Burgess-hill, to SUSANNAH, daughter of the late JOHN GRAY, of Newhaven, and granddaughter of the late James Lash, R.N.

Oct. 31, at St. John's Church, Weston-super-Mare, HOWARD HENRY TOOTH, M.B., of 34, Harley-street, eldest son of the late Frederick Tooth, of Brighton, to MARY BEATRICE, youngest daughter of the late EDWARD PRICE, of Highgate.

Nov. 1, at All Hallows' Church, Allerton, near Liverpool, COARD W. FULTON, third son of Hamilton H. Fulton, of Bedford House, Chiswick, to MABEL, eldest daughter of FREDERICK A. GOSSAGE, of Camp Hill, Woolton, and Gwyn Saney Hall, Mold.

Nov. 2, at the Priory Church, Malvern, the Rev. RONALD CAMERON SCRIMGEOUR, son of the late W. W. Scrimgeour, Esq., of Highgate, to LUCY MAY, younger daughter of T. HILL BARROWS, Esq., of The Grange, Malvern.

Nov. 2, at St. John's Church, Wittle-le-Woods, Lancashire, ROBT. CROCKETT, Esq., to SUSAN ALICIA, daughter of the late HENRY GRIFFITH, Esq., D.L. of Killery and Port Royal, county Sligo, Ireland.

Nov. 4, at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, ALFRED FAGG, of 16, Orsett-terrace, Hyde-park, third son of Edwin Fagg, and stepson of Edward Moss, to JULIA FRANCES HOWARD, only daughter of the late Rev. W. Howard, M.A., Vicar of the parish of St. Thomas, Exeter.

Nov. 7, at St. Anne's, Bewdley, FRANCIS T. HUSBAND, Esq., of 111, Sutherland-gardens, to MARY ELLEN, fourth daughter of the late Rev. R. WANSTALL, Rector of Norton Canes, Lichfield.

Nov. 7, at Christ Church, Skipton, WILLIAM WYLIE, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edin., of Skipton, eldest son of the late E. Wylie, Esq., of Fourtowns, county Down, to EDITH JANE, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. H. CLARKE, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Skipton.

Nov. 8, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, STANLEY JAMES, youngest son of JAMES ATTENBOROUGH, to ANNIE, second daughter of JOHN BOWYER, of Twickenham.

DEATHS.

Oct. 12, at San Francisco, from an accident on board the ship *Cypromene*, LOUIS BERNARD ST. JOHN, son of EDWARD MARVIN, Belvedere Lodge, Ryde, aged 17 years.

Oct. 20, at Holt, Norfolk, THEOPHILA GIRDLESTONE, third daughter of the late Rev. Theophilus Girdlestone, Rector of Baconsthorpe, aged 68.

Oct. 30, at Canonbury-road, JOHN WESLEY, great grandson of the Rev. Charles Wesley, the Poet of Methodism, after a short illness, aged 27.

Oct. 30, at Geneva, CAROLINE LILIAN TAYLOR, elder daughter of the late Lt.-Colonel Charles Philip Taylor, Madras Staff Corps, aged 18.

Oct. 31, at Brighton, CARLETON CRAWFORD, formerly Captain 32nd Regt., third son of the late Colonel Alexander Crawford, of Millwood Park, county Fermanagh, J.P., D.L., and of Miltown House, Dublin.

Oct. 31, at London, ANNIE, wife of the Rev. F. A. L. FOSTER, of Little Munden Rectory, Herts, aged 59.

Nov. 2, at Fulham, FREDERICK EMERSON DICKINSON, son of Eleanor and the late Captain Percy Dickinson, R.N., and grandson of the late Rev. Charles Dickinson, Rector of Southgate, aged 26.

Nov. 3, at 16, Rectory-road, N., PAUL EMILE PEARSE, youngest son of Francis and Louise E. Pearse, aged 34.

LATEST NEWS.

Cairo, Nov. 10.

According to the official report of Blum Pasha, Under-Secretary of State for Finance, the actual revenue at the end of the current year is expected to fall short of the estimates by £E.368,000; but of this amount the Budget already provides for £E.140,000 for the non-collection of revenue. On the other hand, notwithstanding the increased expenditure on account of the Ministry of War, savings have already been effected in all branches of the expenditure to the amount of £100,000, thus reducing the estimated deficit of revenue against expenditure to £E.128,000.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.

It is believed in military circles that the Ministry of War is inclined to accept the plan of General Kotzebue for introducing the territorial system into the Russian army. It is argued in favour of this proposal that it will enable the reserves, in case of need, to be made available in a much shorter space of time than would be possible under the old system; while, on the other hand, it is pointed out that in the event of an invasion on the western frontier the first line of defence would have to be entrusted to troops belonging to the Polish and Little Russian nationalities. It is probable, therefore, that if adopted the system will be introduced gradually and with certain modifications designed to remove the objection just mentioned.

St. Petersburg (*viâ* Insterburg), Nov. 9.

On Tuesday last the attention of the police was attracted by a crowd of persons, mostly of the middle classes, in the neighbourhood of the Nevski Prospect, who were reading some inflammatory placards which had been posted clandestinely. They contained extracts from the Nihilist journal, *Narodyna Volna*, exhorting traders to clear themselves of all their legal obligations, attaching themselves to the Social Revolutionary party, and following the example of the provinces. The police removed the proclamation.

Paris, Nov. 10.

The *Débats*, the *République Française*, the *Siècle*, and the Gambettist journals unite in approving the Ministerial declaration yesterday, and in hoping that it will make a good impression on the country. The Radical papers find fault both with the matter and the manner of the statement.

Lyons, Nov. 9.

The public demonstration by the agitators here which had been arranged for to-day has been stopped by the authorities. In the present disturbed state of affairs it was considered advisable that nothing approaching to an incentive to disorder should be permitted.

Washington, Nov. 10.

Mr. Folger has issued an order that bonds to the amount of 5,000,000dols. embraced in any call shall be redeemed weekly at New York without rebate of interest until otherwise directed.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Lord Cloncurry and Miss Winn, eldest daughter of Mr. Rowland Winn, M.P. It is stated that the marriage will take place in Yorkshire early in January.

Also between the Hon. Charles Parsons, son of the late Earl of Rosse, and Miss Katherine Bethell, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Bethell, of Rise, East Yorks.

Also between Major Charles Wyndham, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles (83rd Regiment), and Miss Laura Wodehouse.

Also between Mr. Perceval S. Hodgson, youngest son of Mr. Arthur Hodgson, of Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, and Miss Florence Blackett, fifth daughter of Mr. John C. Blackett, of Thorpe Lea, Egham, Surrey.

The marriage of the Rev. Charles Melville Pym, rector of Cherry Burton, East Yorkshire, youngest son of the late Francis Pym, Esq., of The Hasells, Beds, and Radwell House, Herts, and the Lady Jane Elizabeth, second daughter of Alexander, tenth Earl of Leven and seventh Earl of Melville, with Alice Margaret, younger daughter of the late Henry Hynman Allenby, Esq., of Kenwick Hall, and Garnsgate Hall, Lincolnshire, was celebrated on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Louth, by the Rev. Canon Wilde, rector of Louth, assisted by the Rev. G. S. Streatfeild, vicar of Holy Trinity, in the presence of a large circle of relatives and friends. The bride was given away by her brother, Captain S. Hynman Allenby, and was attended by six bridesmaids, who all wore dresses of pale blue Surah and broché silk, trimmed with cream lace and marguerites with foliage; princess bonnets to correspond, trimmed with marguerites and lace; long tan-colour gloves, &c. The bridesmaids each wore a silver bracelet with monogram, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's dress was of ivory-satin, with long train of rich brocade, trimmed with Brussels lace and sprays of orange blossom, jessamine, and myrtle; a wreath of orange blossom and long tulle veil. The travelling dress was of dark Royal blue velvet and satin merveilleux, with princess bonnet of same velvet. The toilets of the guests were very elegant. The bride's mother was attired in black velvet, trimmed with old Venetian point, and bonnet to match.

The marriage of Mr. Edward Nevile, of Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire, with Miss Alice Allhusen, daughter of Mr. Allhusen, Stoke Court, Bucks, was solemnised on November 1, by special licence, at Stoke Poges Church. The service was performed by the Rev. Marsden Gibson, brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Vernon Blake, vicar of Stoke. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Strickland Constable. The bride, who arrived shortly after two o'clock, accompanied by her father, was attired in a bodice and train of white ottoman velvet, petticoat of duchesse satin, covered with old Mechlin lace; wreath of natural orange blossoms and maidenhair ferns, and plain tulle veil, fastened by a diamond arrow and ornaments. The four bridesmaids wore primrose Surah silk, with hats and muffs of bronze velvet, relieved by bunches of mountain ash berries; each wore a gold bangle, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride and bridegroom walked through the churchyard, and their path was strewn with flowers by two children, dressed in costumes of terra-cotta merveilleux, daughters of Dr. Hornby, Head Master of Eton. Mr. and Mrs. Allhusen subsequently received their friends at Stoke Court, and the afternoon was spent in dancing. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Nevile left at four o'clock, amidst a shower of rice and slippers, for Boynton, one of the seats of Sir Charles Strickland, brother-in-law of the bridegroom. The bride's travelling dress was cloth, with dark green braided bodice and checked skirt, and a long, tight-fitting coat, of dark green cloth, trimmed with otter fur; hat and muff to match. Amongst the guests, who numbered 150, were Lady Harvey and the Misses Harvey, and Miss Creyke, Lady Sybil Montgomerie and Miss White, Lady and Miss Curtis, Sir Charles Strickland, Sir Rawson Rawson, Miss and Mr. Rawson, Mr. and Miss Nevile, Mr. and Mrs. Way, Mr. and Mrs. Leicester Hibbert, Dr. and Mrs. Hornby, Mr. George and Mr. St. John Paulet, Colonel Nightingall, and officers of the 93rd Highlanders.

On November 1, at Ballyhooly Church, county Cork, by the Rev. Canon Connor, was celebrated the marriage of Evelyn Alice, third daughter of Colonel Hodder Roberts, of Renny, county Cork, with Samuel Radcliffe, younger son of the late Samuel Radcliffe, Esq., of Wernette Park, Oldham. The bridegroom was attended by his cousin, Mr. S. R. Platt. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin, a wreath of natural orange blossoms, from which hung a veil of white tulle, and carried a bouquet, presented by the bridegroom. The bride was attended by her two sisters, who wore cream nun's cloth, trimmed with lace, and pale pink and blue sashes, and hats of cream plush, with large cream feathers. They carried bouquets and wore gold bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's travelling dress was of light brown vicuna cloth, trimmed with velvet and fur, with hat to match. In the afternoon the bride and bridegroom left Dublin for the South of England.

A marriage took place on the 1st inst. at Olveston, Gloucestershire, between the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Cuyler, Bart., and Mr. Rolt, of Bleworth Park, in the same county. The bride was attired in a dress and train of pearl satin duchesse, with petticoat of brocade, trimmed with Brussels lace. The small wreath of orange blossoms and stephanotis was covered with a tulle veil, fastened with a diamond and pearl bee, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of pale yellow satin and lace; the bonnets were entirely of ostrich feathers—the same colour—the strings of which were fastened with diamond and lapis lazuli butterflies, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's bouquet was magnificent, and those carried by the bridesmaids were of violets, which contrasted well with their dresses. The wedding party was large, and comprised the *élite* of the neighbourhood. The bride and bridegroom being well known in the hunting field, many members of the Badminton and Beaufort Hunts were present, amongst whom were Lord Fitzhardinge, the Hon. E. Gifford, Mr. R. W. Kingscote, Captain Guest, Mr. Gordon Canning, &c. The bridegroom was attended by his uncle, Mr. James Rolt, as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Rolt left early in the afternoon for Crauford House, Hounslow, the seat of Lord Fitzhardinge. The bride's travelling dress was a tailor-made cloth costume. The breakfast was laid for eighty guests.

On Thursday last, the 9th inst., at St. Margaret's Church, Birmingham, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. W. Basil Farnham, eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Farnham, of Quorndon House, Loughborough, and Miss Catherine Matilda A. G. Scott, second daughter of Lady Scott and the late Sir Francis Scott, Bart., and sister of Sir Arthur B. Scott. The ceremony was appointed for half-past eleven. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Wentworth Beaumont as best man. On the bride's arrival she was met by her brother, Sir Arthur Bateman Scott, who led her to the altar. She was attired in rich white satin trimmed with exquisite Brussels lace, her mother's gift; and over a wreath of natural orange blossoms a Brussels lace veil was fastened with diamond stars. The two bridesmaids' costumes were of violet Indian cashmere and satin merveilleux, with violet velvet toques to match, and each wore a diamond "cat" brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. Cecil Alderson, assisted by the Rev. Henry James Clarke, vicar of Great Barr, the bride being given away by her brother. The ceremony over, the wedding party and friends re-assembled at Great Barr Hall, where Lady Scott welcomed a numerous circle at breakfast. In the afternoon the newly-married couple left for Quorndon House, Loughborough, the bride wearing a travelling dress of very dark blue velvet, and princesse bonnet of the same, trimmed with feather pompons to match.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hunter (late 9th Lancers), of Autonshill, Berwickshire, N.B., and Jessie, daughter of Mr. Scott-Kerr, of Sunlaws and Chatto. The ceremony was performed in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Kelso, in the presence of a select party of friends and relations. The bridegroom, attended by Captain Trower, 9th Lancers, arrived shortly before twelve o'clock, and was soon followed by the bride, escorted by her father, and followed by eight bridesmaids. The service was partly choral, after which the guests repaired to Sunlaws, where Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Kerr entertained them all at breakfast, and later on in the day had an afternoon party. The bride and bridegroom left early in the afternoon for Fingask Castle, Perthshire, the seat of the bride's second brother, amidst a shower of rice and slippers. The bridal costume was of white brocaded satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and sprays of myrtle, a large lace veil fell over the orange wreath, and nearly over the entire dress. The bridesmaids wore white nun's veiling dresses, trimmed with lace, and green velvet sashes; large green velvet hats with white feathers; and gold bracelets, presented by the bridegroom. Among the guests were Sir James, and Lady, and Miss Ramsay, Mr. Scott-Kerr, jun., of Sunlaws; Mr. Murray, Shriepland; Mrs. and Misses Hunter, of Autonshill; Mrs. and Misses Hill-Scott, &c. The presents were very numerous and handsome.

On the 2nd inst., at the New St. John's Church, Bognor, a marriage was solemnised between Francis Joseph, eldest son of Captain Drake, R.N., J.P., of Belvedere House, Bognor, and Framfield, near Uckfield, and Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of the late Captain Stradling, of Frederick-place, Bognor. The bridegroom, attended by his brother, Mr. Warren Drake, who acted as best man, arrived at the church shortly before eleven o'clock; the bride, with the Rev. R. B. Tritton, Vicar of Bognor, who gave her away, following shortly afterwards. She wore a cream-coloured satin dress, trimmed with lace, fastened with orange blossoms, a long tulle veil, and a wreath of the same flowers; her ornaments were of gold, and her bouquet was composed of chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids, six in number, were dressed in costumes of cream-coloured nun's veiling, trimmed with lace; bonnets of ruby velvet, and sashes to match, and they carried baskets filled with roses. Miss Stradling (sister of the bride), Miss Drake, Miss M. Drake, and Miss J. Drake (sisters of the bridegroom), Miss Prideaux, and Miss G. De Salis, were the ladies who fulfilled this office. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Denison, of East Brent, Highbridge (uncle of the bridegroom), assisted by the Rev. J. Wreford, curate of St. John's. The wedding breakfast was given at the bride's house, and shortly afterwards the newly-married couple left for London, where they will spend the honeymoon. The presents were very numerous, and some of them very costly.

The marriage of Mr. Ernest Digby Mansel, 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry, third son of Colonel Mansel, of Smedmore, Dorset, with Henrietta Cecelia, second daughter of Sir John and Lady Don-Wauchope, took place at Edmonstone, on the 1st inst. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. C. Dawson, M.A., Oxon, incumbent of St. Thomas's, Edinburgh. The bride's dress was of white satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, and looped up with bouquets of orange blossoms; wreath of the same, tulle veil, fastened with diamond and pearl pins. She wore a gold necklace and locket set with pearls, the gift of the Edmonstone tenantry. The nine bridesmaids wore white muslinette and lace, with hats to match, trimmed with Marshal Neil rosebuds and white chrysanthemums, and each carried a bouquet of the same flowers, and wore a horseshoe and hunting-whip pin, the gifts of the bridegroom. The best man was Capt. Walter Mansel, 40th Regt. The bride's travelling dress was of blue broché and velvet, with hat to match. After the wedding breakfast the bride and bridegroom left for London, *en route* for the Continent. Amongst the company were Sir John and Lady Don-Wauchope, the Misses Don-Wauchope, Mr. Don-Wauchope, Mr. A. R. Don-Wauchope, Mr. P. A. Don-Wauchope, Mr. D. Don-Wauchope, Sir James and Lady Baird, Mr. and Misses Baird, Miss Wauchope, Miss M. Mansel, Capt. Mansel (49th Regt.), Sir M. and Lady Nepean, Lady Susan Grant Suttie and Miss Suttie, Sir A., Lady, and the Misses Halkett, Miss Hill, Lord Shand and Mrs. Shand, Major Buchanan Hay, Col. Carrick Buchanan (M.F.H.), Lady Hope, Capt. Waldron (15th Hussars), Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Walker, the Misses Walker (2), Lady A. and Miss Nisbett, Mrs. and Miss Craigie Halkett, Mrs. Nisbett, Capt. Bloomfield, &c.

The marriage of Major John Ramsay Slade, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery, and Miss Janet L. Wood, youngest daughter of the late General Robert Blucher Wood, C.B., and Lady Constantia, sister of Henry, third Earl of Lonsdale, took place on Tuesday at the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, Cadogan-street, a large number of relatives and friends, as well as six non-commissioned officers of the Royal Horse Artillery, being present. The wedding party began to assemble soon after eleven o'clock, the bridegroom coming accompanied by his brother, Major Montagu M. Slade, 10th Royal Hussars, who officiated as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Venetia Bentinck, Lady Verena Lowther, and Miss Ruth Wood, cousins of the bride; Miss Helen Slade, sister, and Miss Alice Slade, cousin of the bridegroom; Miss Mary Lane Fox, niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Lillie Brassey. The bride entered the church at 10 minutes to twelve o'clock, accompanied by her elder sister, Miss Evelyn Wood. The bride wore a perfectly plain dress of white corded silk, and over a small wreath of orange blossoms a tulle veil. She wore no jewels. The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of ivory Indian silk embroidered with gold, looped up on one side with gold cord and tassels, and trimmed with silk of the same colour and gold lace; cream lace bonnets, with gold pompons and pearls. Each of the bridesmaids wore a brooch, diamond and pearl lily of the valley set on a gold branch, the gift of the bridegroom. The Very Rev. Dr. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus, solemnised the marriage rite, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Brennan, the bride being given away by her sister, Miss Evelyn Wood. Afterwards the wedding party reassembled at the Misses Wood's house, 10, William-street, Lowndes-square, for breakfast, at which there were present a numerous company. Shortly after two o'clock Major and Mrs. Slade took their departure for Osterley Park, Southall, the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, great aunt to the bride. The bride's travelling dress was brown plush over a stamped leather petticoat, and brown velvet bonnet to correspond. Among the numerous presents received by the bride was a cheque from the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland for £1,000.

On Tuesday the marriage of Mr. Walter Dalrymple and Miss Elsie Clifford, third daughter of Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Clifford, V.C., C.B., and Lady Clifford, took place at the Church of the Oratory, Brompton. Owing to the illness of Sir Henry Clifford, the marriage was a very quiet one. The bridegroom was attended by Mr. Horace West as best man, and there were only two bridesmaids—Miss Sibyl Clifford, sister, and the Hon. Cecilia Clifford, cousin to the bride. The sacred rite was performed by the Hon. and Right Rev. William Clifford, Bishop of Clifton, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Rev. Father Sebastian Bowden, of the Oratory. The bride was given away, in her father's absence, by General Herbert, quartermaster-general. The wedding breakfast, which took place at the Earl and Countess of Kenmare's residence in Belgrave-square, was limited to the members of both families. The bride and bridegroom left early in the afternoon to pass the honeymoon at The Briars, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, let to them by the Earl of Kenmare.

The forty-first birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was celebrated at Sandringham on Thursday with the usual festivities. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and a large party are the guests of the Prince and Princess. The church bells of all the towns adjacent to Sandringham rang merry peals in honour of the occasion. At Windsor the bells of St. George's Chapel and St. John's Church rang on Thursday morning, and Royal salutes were also fired from the Long Walk and Virginia Water.

The usual rejoicings were observed in London. The drum-major doing duty with the detachment of the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, which mounted the Queen's guard in the morning, wore his state dress in honour of the occasion, and the band of the regiment played a choice selection of music in the courtyard of St. James's Palace, adjacent to Marlborough House. The Admiralty flag was hoisted on the Admiralty-office in Whitehall, while the Royal Standard floated on the Royal United Service Institute in Whitehall-yard and other buildings. The bells of some of the West-end churches gave forth merry peals. The old pensioners of Chelsea Hospital were regaled with old English fare. In the evening, soon after dusk, the principal club-houses at the West-end were partially illuminated in honour of the day. The leading West-end theatres displayed different devices, and the Royal tradesmen illuminated their respective establishments. In the Middle Temple Hall at night "The health of the Prince of Wales" was drunk, his Royal Highness being senior bencher. The Royal tradesmen celebrated the birthday by their 24th annual dinner at Willis's Rooms. About 250 sat down—Mr. W. C. Jay presiding, supported by Mr. Henry Melton (the honorary secretary), and the stewards (Messrs. Warrington, Johnson, T. A. Dollar, Wyburn, H. M. Frodsham, Stratton, J. Wills, J. Sturrock, and W. C. Brown. The band of the Royal Marines (Chatham division), conducted by Mr. Kappey, bandmaster, played a selection of excellent music. At dessert the proceedings were enlivened by the singing of Mesdames Roby, Belval, and Distin; Messrs. A. Thompson, W. Phillips, and Theodore Distin, who conducted the arrangements. In the course of the evening a very successful part-song "Victory," with cornet obbligato and full band, written and composed expressly for the occasion by Mr. E. Oxenford and Mr. Theodore Distin, was given, and was most warmly applauded. We must not omit to mention that in the course of the evening the Prince of Wales telegraphed, through the Controller and Treasurer of his household, expressing his approval of the arrangements made for the banquet, and wished the company a pleasant evening. His Royal Highness also sent the venison for the dinner. As on previous occasions the room was admirably decorated. After the chairman had proposed "The health of our Gracious Queen," which was loyally responded to, the vocalists singing "God save the Queen," he in a short address gave the toast of the evening "The Prince and Princess of Wales," which was most enthusiastically greeted, "Hail thee, Albert" being sung by the vocalists. "The Royal Children of the Prince and Princess of Wales;" "The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the rest of the Royal Family," were next proposed; then followed "The Army, Navy, and the Auxiliary Forces," which was replied to by Major C. D. Davis. The chairman then gave "The health of the Principal Gentlemen of the Prince's Household." Mr. Jeffs then gave "The health of the Chairman," for which Mr. Jay briefly replied. Mr. H. Melton then proposed "The Stewards," for which Mr. Wills returned thanks. The chairman then rose and proposed "The health of the Hon. Secretary," to whose exertions for the success of the annual gatherings they were much beholden. For a long series of years he had called them together in a very pleasant cause, and they must all thank him for his successful efforts. The toast having been most cordially responded to, Mr. Melton returned thanks in a short and appropriate speech. Other routine toasts followed, and the company broke up at eleven o'clock.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and Ladies Russell have arrived in Eaton-square from Woburn Abbey.

MONEY MARKET.

Friday.

Consols closed at 102⅛ for money, and 102¼ to 102⅜ for the account.

A Newry correspondent telegraphs that intelligence has reached there that the Rev. Father M'Gurk, P.P., of Belleek, county Armagh, was shot on Friday morning.

Lord Coleridge was but slightly better yesterday morning, the improvement not being so marked as during Thursday and Wednesday. His lordship did not pass a very good night, and was unable to rise this morning. The physician was again in attendance, and he thinks his lordship will be sufficiently recovered to allow of his being in court early next week.

Mr. George Harrison, merchant, and a director of the North British Railway Company, was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh yesterday morning, in the place of Sir T. J. Boyd, resigned. Mr. Harrison has for some years filled the office of Treasurer of the city.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the borough of Ennis took place at Ennis yesterday. Mr. Robert William Carey Reeves, Deputy-Lieutenant, of Bessborough, Liberal-Conservative, was proposed by Mr. J. Macbeth, of Clarence Hall, Ennis, and seconded by Dr. P. Maxwell, of Cullindan, Harmony-row, Ennis. Mr. Matthew Joseph Kenny, 354, City-road, Old Trafford, Manchester, merchant (Parnellite candidate), was proposed by Mr. Edward Finucane, grocer, of Church-street, Ennis, and seconded by Mr. Thady Lynch, provision dealer, of Church-street, Ennis. Mr. Drinkwater retired in favour of Mr. Reeves.

The Earl of Rosebery on Saturday delivered his inaugural address as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, taking patriotism for his theme, and speaking warmly in favour of the national feelings of Scotchmen.

Residents of houses alongside the Dee have been driven to take refuge in upstairs apartments. A family at Shocklach were beset by waters, which poured so violently against the house that they signalled to some boatmen to come and bring them off. An old man named Parker gallantly put out with his coracle, but had only proceeded a short distance when his boat was completely engulfed by the turbulent waters, and he was drowned.

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